

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CARROLL STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1847.
On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 & Political Intelligence.
John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Francis Cromwell, 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 subscribers, at or before the eleventh day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of March, 1847.
John Williams, adm'r. D. B. N.
Francis Hancock, S. W. A.
March 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1847.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Joshua Howell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 Gasaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Howell, 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 subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of March, 1847.
John Williams, adm'r. D. B. N.
Francis Hancock, S. W. A.
March 13.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Jacob 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, J. Esq.
Dennis Claude, J. Esq.
January 23.

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 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 strip 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 12.

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, 1847. 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. 64.
Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer. 1.
On Baptism. 6.
On the Lord's Supper. 6.
Feb. 20.

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 on 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 shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.
Also the FARM on which Mr. P. W. Stewart resided, situated in Toxake 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 mill seat thereon.
On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.
Richard Lockerman.
Feb. 13.

Public Sale.

Agreeable to an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel, the subscribers will expose at public sale on Friday, 4th day of April, all the personal property of Zachariah Cornwell, late of said county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, rye, plantation utensils, and several negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and over, the purchaser or purchasers are to give bond or note, with security, to be approved of by the subscribers, with legal interest, and all sums under 20 dollars, the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.
J. Williams, J. Esq. Executor of Zachariah Cornwell.
Francis Hancock, J. Esq. Chancery Clerk.
March 13.

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, Seign 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.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert County, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday, the 9th of April, a part of the personal estate of Eliot Sellers, consisting of some young Negroes and other things. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the subscriber's house.
Bonnie Sellers, adm'r.
March 27.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

20th March, 1847.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 percent, on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending the first, and payable on or after the seventh of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board.
John Pinkney, Cash.
March 27.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

NEWS FROM S. AMERICA.

By an arrival from Margaritta, which port was left on the 10th of Feb. last, we are politely furnished with the following very important intelligence.
On the 10th of Feb. last, general Bolivar with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the royalists consisting of 3000, leaving on the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and one general officer slain. The particulars of this action are as follow: General Bolivar made an attack on some of the outposts in the vicinity of Cumana on the 4th of Feb. and was defeated. He retreated towards Barcelona, with a force amounting to 1900 men—the remainder were with gen. Arismendi, one or two hundred miles in the interior, and incapable of forming a junction at Cumana. General Bolivar dispatched an express to Arismendi, with directions to join him at Barcelona, where he intended to risk an action with the royalists. In the mean time, the fleet commanded by admiral Brian, lay off the mouth of the harbour, ready for the reception of general Bolivar and his army, if the result of the anticipated action should prove unfavourable. On the 10th, general Bolivar gained the convent about two miles from Barcelona, where he lay concealed with his forces. About three o'clock, the royalists entered Barcelona, and began a dreadful massacre, supposing that general Bolivar had made good his retreat to the mouth of the river. At 10 o'clock P. M. general Bolivar entered the city about 1000 strong, secured the gates, and came upon the royal party at an unsuspecting moment. They were then committing the most shocking barbarities; the young and old, men and children, and even women in a state of pregnancy, were all put indiscriminately to the sword. The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of the city, and make their escape, leaving 1000 men and officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Bolivar lost in this engagement 3 colonels, 7 captains, and about 400 non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed and wounded.

Gen. Bolivar with his remaining forces followed the flying enemy. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the royal army was again attacked by general Arismendi at the head of 1800 men, 800 of whom were cavalry, by whom the royalists were literally cut to pieces.—They fled towards Cumana, with the whole patriotic force in full pursuit, and it is supposed that very few will reach that city in safety. On the 12th, general Bolivar by an express, ordered admiral Brian to be in readiness with the second division of his fleet, to intercept any of his enemies if they should attempt an escape by water, and to stop all supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear deprives them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have at Cumana, 1 sloop of war, 3 gun brigs and one schooner, not half manned.—The second division of the patriotic navy consists of the Indian Lebre, of 14 12 pound carronades, and 1 long 12 pound travelling gun; the Decatur, mounting two long 18 pounders and four 12 pound carronades; the Diana, mounting five 9 pounders, long guns; a prize brig called the Republic, carrying 12 carronades of 12 pounds; the schooner Mary Ann, of 4 guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, all well manned, and principally by Americans and French. The commanders were all Americans or Frenchmen.

A rumour was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet, had sailed from Lagaira, to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margaritta. This it is presumed will avail nothing, as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet could work up to Cumana, it will be in the possession of the patriots. By a blockade of Margaritta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into three squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet in jeopardy. Gen. Bolivar in a letter to admiral Brian, dated 13th, assures him that he shall by the 20th be in possession of Cumana. He may then with-

out difficulty march to Lagaira, which, not being in a defensible state, it is thought will fall an easy prey, and thus the independence of the Caracas be secured. We are further informed, that on the 12th of Feb. Peter who commanded a privateer out of the port of Margaritta, was shot and beheaded for piracy. Admiral Brian is using every possible exertion, to detect and to bring to condign punishment, the pirates who have committed so many depredations in the West Indies; he has now three in close confinement, awaiting their trial; one man named Joseph, a black man by the name of Peter and John Panell, formerly the commander of the Decatur. Admiral Brian has taken all the privateers into requisition, and will now grant no commissions.—We are further informed, that on the 9th of Feb. the Decatur fell in with three Spanish brigs of war and fought them upwards of one hour, before she could effect her escape; it is thought that if there had been but two vessels, she would have brought them into Margaritta. The Decatur did not receive much damage; some men were wounded. The Spanish vessels were much cut to pieces, and one actually ceased firing, and hauled off.

Mr. Pinkney's Negotiation.

Gibraltar, Jan. 4.

By an arrival from Naples, the following account of the tenor and result of Mr. Pinkney's negotiation has been received. Mr. Pinkney made a peremptory demand of the restitution of several of the vessels seized by Murat, or a complete indemnification for them and their cargoes. With a regard to the rest, he offered to waive all claim on the part of his government, on condition that the United States should have an establishment in some convenient port in the Neapolitan territories. He particularized Messina as the most eligible, and stated; that the required establishment would comprise an hospital depot for naval stores, and some telegraph stations. The Neapolitan government, affecting not to perceive the drift of the demand couched in these terms, though it was impossible to misapprehend it, requested of Mr. Pinkney, to inform them whether the establishment was to be considered as an avowed government concern, or whether it was to be on the footing of the establishment of private individuals. Mr. Pinkney, without hesitation, intimated it must be regarded as a government establishment. The Neapolitan government, on receiving this explanation, rejected the demand in toto—intimating, at the same time, that there would be no objection to the agents of the U. States' government keeping naval stores in the Neapolitan dominions on the footing of the ordinary mercantile depots. The negotiations, with regard to the confiscated vessels, terminated in a manner equally unsatisfactory to Mr. Pinkney.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

In looking over the columns of the Georgetown "Messenger," of the 17th inst. I observed a statement of an affair which took place at Messina, between some of the officers of our squadron and the master of an English merchant schooner, extracted from a Gibraltar paper, and evidently fabricated for the purpose of deceiving the public, and tarnishing the character of American naval officers. This statement issues from the "Chronicle," a paper notorious for its vile misrepresentations. If such barefaced falsehoods are suffered to pass uncontradicted, it will be a tacit acknowledgment of their truth, and affect materially our reputation. As a member of our navy, I feel deeply interested, and, as an eye-witness to many of the acts which occurred at Messina, I cannot avoid coming forth in behalf of my brother officers, and contradicting so much of the statement as I know to be false—and throwing such other light on the affair as has come within my knowledge.

Whilst our squadron was in the harbor of Messina, in the month of September last, a sailor belonging to the Java, went on board the English schooner Ann, captain Bell, for the purpose of seeing an acquaintance,

and a small piece of leather; he from whom he received (as a prize) was searched, and charged with theft by the mate, who, like other arrogant Englishmen, assumed the office of judge and executioner. The American sailor, notwithstanding his repeated protestations of innocence, and a corroboration by the man who gave him the leather, was seized and most infamously flogged, to which punishment capt. Bell gave his avowed sanction. The American sailor did not knock the mate down (as stated in the Gibraltar paper) nor did he commit any act of violence whilst on board the schooner. At such daring and outrageous conduct, every officer of our squadron became highly and justly incensed, and waited for a suitable opportunity of wiping off so foul a stain upon our national character, and bringing to an account the man who was capable of so base an act. Whether the affair was mutually referred by the American and English consuls to the Sicilian government, I cannot positively say, but an opinion it was. This reference did not, however, prevent captain Bell from boasting in the hotels & streets of Messina, of his valorous mate's conduct; he, with half a dozen of his swaggering companions, assembled every evening at a hotel, to which our officers were in the habit of resorting, where he publicly reviled our government, and gave the most insulting answers to the queries of our officers. Whilst in one of his vaporing moods, surrounded by his friends, three midshipmen belonging to the Washington appeared in the room in which they were, and individually (not collectively, recollect) demanded satisfaction for his conduct, which he declined giving in an honourable way, alleging that he had a family; which, by the bye, I have since been informed, was only a cloak for his cowardice. However, after a great deal of coaxing, he retired with one of the officers to a "spacious room," into which none were admitted but the "combatants," and, although capt. Bell was of "Bristol mettle" and had obtained "a degree of A. M. in the Pearce and Beicher school," he soon found it necessary to knock under to Yankee prowess, and belched forth—enough!—most piteously. There was not a single blow struck by any other officer, nor did he engage the same evening with any of them, after he had been so fairly flogged.

In the interview which afterwards took place between capt. Bell and two of our officers on board the schooner, a "loaded pistol" was not "snapped" at Captain Bell; on the contrary, (although his conduct deserved immediate chastisement) the gentleman who waited on him displayed an uncommon degree of forbearance, a forbearance scarcely warrantable. The "partial disturbances" which took place on the 19th and 20th are to be attributed entirely to the imprudent and aggravating deportment of the English captains, who went armed themselves, and stimulated their crews to acts of violence. Indeed it was not prudent for an American officer to appear on the wharves unarmed and alone. A surgeon's mate belonging to the Java, and in delicate health, whilst peaceably returning to his ship at night, was pursued by one of these riotous fellows, overhauled, and shamefully beaten. Yet, were we not acquainted with these circumstances, we might be disposed to place confidence in the varnished tale of "a gentleman from Messina." On the 20th September, the Constellation, Java and Erie sailed for Tripoli, and not for the purpose of intercepting the Ann; nor were they ordered off "in consequence of an intimation from the governor to the commodore, that if order was not kept on board, the forts would be directed to fire on them; but because their services were required elsewhere. The Gibraltar editor, in the plenitude of his moral and conscientious rectitude forgot to state that Captain Bell had secreted on board his schooner an American seaman, a deserter from one of the vessels of our squadron; that he had been demanded by Com. Chauncey, and after a refusal to give him up, taken by a boat from the Washington whilst the Ann endeavored to sneak out of the harbor. No, no! this would savor too much of truth; it must be dressed up in another garb, and called a "false pretence."

of claim, and a "revelation" for their "right of search." The influence of British agency in many of the Mediterranean ports, has given birth to numerous reports and publications relative to our affairs in that sea, and it is to be hoped, that little or no confidence will be placed in them, but that they will be treated as the offspring of morbid pride.

THOMAS CRAIG,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.
Washington City, March 22, 1817.

Extract from "An Answer to certain parts of a work published by Matthew Carey, entitled the Olive Branch, or Faults on both Sides, by a Federalist."

"Having engaged in the war for the preservation of his power, it became all-important to Mr. Madison so to conduct it as to secure his own popularity. In order to gain glory to himself, he had a voracious disposition to conquer the enemy's provinces. With this dazzling object before him, he became much less anxious for the safety of the Atlantic coast, than its relative importance seemed fairly to demand. It is very apparent that he was more solicitous to conquer Canada, than to secure the wealthy and populous cities and towns upon the sea shore. To this object, therefore, he bent all the energies of his mind, all the regular military forces of the nation. As early as the 14th of July, 1812, and the very day after the president had ordered the secretary of war to declare to governor Griswold, that the United States were in imminent danger of invasion on the Atlantic coast, general Dearborn, the commander in chief of the United States army, wrote a letter to governor Griswold, in which he says—'Having received orders to leave the sea-coast, where I was ordered for the purpose of taking the necessary measures, for placing the towns and garrisons in a state of defence against the invasion or attack of the enemy, and to repair to Albany—it becomes my duty again to request your excellency to order out such part of your state's quota of the detached militia, as the present state of war requires. The numbers I had the honor to state to your excellency in my letter of the 22d ult. As other objects will require the service of a great part of the regular troops, it will become my duty to order them from the sea-board, and of course, I must leave some part of the coast with less protection against those depredating parties of the enemy, that may attempt invasion for the mere purpose of plunder, than prudence would have justified, if a suitable number of the militia should not be ordered out in conformity with the views and intentions of the president of the United States, as heretofore expressed.' Here the object of calling for the militia is sufficiently explained. It was not to repel any attempted or threatened invasion, but it was to go into the United States garrisons, to supply the places of United States troops, and to do their appropriate duty whilst the president, the author of the war, should take the United States troops, whose first, solemn, and paramount duty it was, to defend the country and to go in quest of the adventures of knight-errantry in the territories of the enemy! Was this what the framers of the constitution meant by protecting the militia against any arbitrary attempts of the nation to turn them into regular soldiers? If it was, nothing further is necessary in any presidential warrior, than to provoke a war, and demand of an obsequious congress the command of any number of the militia which he may think commensurate with his projects of ambition and usurpation, and the business will be ready prepared and easily performed, to his acceptance.

"Will it be said that the declaration of the president is conclusive evidence of the existence or the danger of invasion? Our future presidents must be more careful of their veracity than the two last have been, before such a principle can be safely adopted. Did not Mr. Jefferson, on a certain occasion, for the purpose of obtaining the command of the Vermont militia, declare that an insurrection existed in that state, when the fact was notoriously otherwise? The truth is, the politicians of the Jeffersonian school are rarely to be trusted, even on their Bible oaths, if they have any end to answer by prevarication. They pay no regard to the truth, when it stands in their way—their ambitious purposes are more influ-

ential over their conduct, than any sense of moral or religious obligation, and of course, their practice is to trust to the sanction which the end can furnish, in justification of the means they use for its accomplishment.

"The general plan upon which the war was conducted by the administration, was in direct opposition to the great principles which gave birth to the constitution. One of the principal objects of the constitution, as has been more than once remarked, was 'to provide for the common defence.' No administration can justify measures, the tendency of which is necessarily to plunge the country into war, unless they have taken previous precautions for 'the common defence.' To declare a war, without having raised an army—to provoke a nation into hostilities, whose only means of annoyance are from the water, and, at the same time, to withdraw all the national force from the sea-coast, and to leave the inhabitants and the towns, entirely unprotected, and to take care of themselves, is a manifest violation of duty on the part of the government. It seems, by the declaration of the generalissimo of our armies, that 'other objects' than the defence of the sea-coast 'required the services of a great part of the regular troops.' Of course, those troops were ordered away from that coast, and the inhabitants were left to defend themselves, or to become a prey to the enemy. In such circumstances, it was clearly proper for the authority of the states, thus exposed and abandoned, to resist any attempt to rob them of their natural as well as constitutional defenders, not plainly warranted by the constitution. Indeed, I am willing to go a step further than the New-England states went, and say, that the national government having entirely failed to execute one of the most material and cardinal parts of the constitution—providing for the defence of the states—the states were thereby necessarily released from their duties to the nation, and would have been justifiable in refusing a compliance with a requisition, which in other circumstances, would have been constitutional and obligatory. But, in the case under consideration, there is no necessity of resorting to so strong ground as that just mentioned. The demand on the part of the president, was manifestly unconstitutional, and to a demand not warranted by the constitution, the states are no more bound to yield obedience, than to one which might be made upon them by Great Britain or France. Indeed, if they are faithful to themselves, and mean to preserve their liberties and independence, they are bound by the strongest possible obligations of patriotism and duty, to resist such demands to the utmost. The least acquiescence under an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of the national government would lay the axe at the root of the sovereignty of the states.—One encroachment, however insignificant its ostensible object, will pave the way for a new one of a more important and alarming character, and in a short time, if the national affairs should continue in such unprincipled & usurping hands as they have been in for fifteen years past, the very forms and vestiges of freedom would be rooted out and destroyed.

"The sequel of this history is of importance to shew, that ambitious men are not easily beaten off from a favorite object. Mr. Madison considered himself possessed of a superabundance of dignity, & therefore submitted with an ill grace to a public mortification. The idea of being arrested in his strides towards a consolidated republic, and a monopoly of power, produced in his mind the deepest chagrin and resentment. He brought the subject before congress, in the style not only of complaint, but almost of impeachment. It was very formally referred to committees—loud threats of punishments were uttered against rebellious governors of the New-England states, and vast expectations were excited, and kept up, throughout the session, to see what course would be adopted by a limited republican government, to punish the chief magistrates of free and independent sovereignties, for an exercise of constitutional duty over their own citizens. After deliberating over the high misdemeanors of these refractory magistrates during a whole session, the business ended in smoke—not even a report from the prolific head of Mr. Senator Giles could be ob-

tain, and the governors escaped from the threatened vengeance of a disappointed cabinet."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 3.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A most curious "war of words" has been waged in Baltimore city, among the lawyers and politicians. A law was passed by the last legislature to extend the limits of the city of Baltimore, and this identical law, we are told, is unconstitutional. Now it might be required of those who are pleased to assert this, to furnish some proof of it; and the proof, if to be found anywhere, must be found in the constitution. This sort of proof, at least, has not been furnished. No article of the constitution can be referred to, which by the most tortured construction, can be imagined to deny to the legislature the power of extending the limits of a city, whenever such an extension is deemed to be necessary; and the notion is so palpably absurd, that to attempt a serious refutation of it would argue almost as much folly as the assertion of it. Some of these mighty constitutionalists, say, however, that the law is not necessarily unconstitutional, because if it be approved of by a majority of those who are said to be affected by it, then it is not unconstitutional; but, then again, if this majority disapprove of it, why it must be unconstitutional, acting upon this notion, a meeting has been had in Baltimore, and by this meeting a committee has been appointed to get signatures to a paper disapproving of, and condemning the law. Now if a majority of the precincts people sign this paper, the law is unconstitutional, whereas if a majority should sign a paper approving of it, it would then be perfectly constitutional, any thing which the constitution says, or does not say, notwithstanding. And this we are told, is every thing for which those who have given opinions, unfavourable to the law mean to contend, and this, other people may be allowed to think, is fully as much and as foolish, as any man could think of contending for. According to this most sapient opinion, if a majority disapprove of the law to day, it is clearly unconstitutional, but if the same majority should change their opinion, & to-morrow approve of the law, which to day it condemns, then the identical law, which to-day is unconstitutional, is to-morrow as clearly constitutional, and all this without any change of the constitution. Now the man who can contend for this must be a profound man indeed.

Some of the learned men who have sported their opinions about this law, seem to have got completely confounded and bewildered, by unluckily stumbling upon two or three words, which could answer no other purpose. They talk about grants, and charters, and privileges, and favours, until they entirely forget that the thing of which they design to speak is a law, and that laws and favours are not always synonymous words. If the law had incorporated the individuals who chance now to reside in the precincts, & had compelled them to continue members of this body corporate, then the constitutionality of the law might indeed have been questioned; but this law has nothing to say to the people as individuals: it leaves them at public liberty to remain subject to the city jurisdiction, or to withdraw from it at pleasure, it only says that those who consent to live within the lines of the city, must consent to be governed by the laws of the city, and the only way in which they can consent to, or dissent from the law, is by remaining in the city, or leaving it. If the consent of a majority of the inhabitants of the precincts, on the day of the grand meeting, was necessary to make the law constitutional, then the consent of a majority is necessary at every other time. The population of the precincts is changing every day, and possibly if a poll was taken every day in the year, and sometimes one party very active and sometimes the other, it might so happen that the majority would be in favour of the law as many days, as opposed to it. So that here would be a law as often constitutional as unconstitutional, and as often unconstitutional as constitutional. If the constitutionality of the law was made a question in our courts, would it be decided by a reference to the feelings and wishes of the people? If so, then it must be asserted, that our constitution is no constitution at all, and

the constitution is to be made by a Mob-meeting. This may suit a Mob-meeting, but a majority of the people of the State will not consent to it; therefore it is unconstitutional, and these Baltimore patriots, as well as other patriots in the Penitentiary and elsewhere, must consent to be governed by laws of which a majority of themselves may well be supposed to disapprove.

A MEMBER.

The following interesting story of "Madam N." is taken from "A World without Souls" a valuable little work.

"The first accents which Caroline St. Amant ever heard from the lips of her parents were those by which they taught her to honor God; and her knees were bent and her hands clasped in the attitude of devotion long before it was possible for her to know the object of prayer. They loved indeed to see her rehearse those scenes of piety which they trusted she would act upon the stage of life. She lived with them therefore as in a temple, and soon felt every where that fear of doing wrong, which even the worst will sometimes feel in spots sacred to religion. Those who are the fittest for eternity seen, often to be first called to the enjoyment of it. Her father died suddenly by a fever, when she was ten years old; and her mother did not long survive him. The desire of her parents had been that Caroline should be sent for the completion of her education to the place of her birth—a spot no less retired & romantic than St. Foy; and where a person resided every way fitted for the task. It was there she became that enthusiast in nature we have found her; and it was there she made her own those principles which the last breath of a parent had bequeathed to her. She at first, respected religion for their sakes, and then loved it for its own. At the age of eighteen, however, she was summoned to the house of one of her relations who had undertaken the charge of her. He was a man singular in no respect; but one who, living in a capital, walked with the great herds of it, neither bending to the right hand or to the left, to take an unusual step in the way of virtue. As Caroline quitted those oaks, which, from a child, had waved their broad arms over her in defiance of the tempest, she thought whether the world would, amidst its own storms, provide her friends such as these; and as they bowed their tall heads to the passing wind, she acknowledged it as a sort of silent language by which they bade her farewell. 'If,' she said to her melancholy companion, 'the spirit could take any visible form, you would often see me wandering amidst these shades we loved together.'—If not, replied her aged friend, 'I shall expect the spirit elsewhere.' She soon left her retirement, casting almost that 'long lingering look behind,' which they cast who are passing from one world to another.

"But she was at an age when our opinions sit loosely upon us; and when, if the feelings seem to take a deeper hold, still they are ready to quit it for any new object. It is not a matter of surprise therefore, if she had not been long placed in her new residence when she began to feel the influence of that fascination, which the walls of a great city are known to exercise upon those whom they encircle. The child of solitude indeed usually goes into the world unfit for the conflicts of it. As Caroline, for instance, had always been accustomed to find her pleasures in the field of her duties, she never ventured to separate them; and thus not suspecting that, in Paris, what seemed the happiest might not always be the best, she did not scrupulously examine the amusements proposed to her. And besides, as she had now exchanged the rocks and trees, her former companions, for living creatures, she soon caught something of the surrounding animation, and began rather to court dissipation than to retreat from it.

"During this time, although the principles she had at first learned, filled as large a place in her eye as ever, she naturally did not call them up to her view as frequently as before. She had not indeed abandoned them; but she had in a degree laid them by, little thinking that negligence is scarcely less fatal to them than abuse. I mention this state of her mind, because it explains the circumstances which followed.—In this fatal hour Mons. de N. was introduced. He was a man to whose person & mind nature had given the

most noble and majestic form, without which man is continued to lumber and to totter in the dust. He was, however, was scarcely him, who without it, seems wear many of its graces; and, especially, was not when it was found what she was, she was likely to prize it. She who had found only in solitude, viewed him with another production of nature, and if the fruit of fair, at once pronounced the to be good. Every thing in of N. was upon a large scale, passions were strong, his on warm, and his energy wake. It perhaps arose from that every day gave birth to new scheme, and that he restless till some object of ment was found, vast enough seize upon his mind, and all His quick perception of ment placed him at the side of Caroline, and his ardour and attractions two months made her his wife.

"As they stretched their hands cross the altar, he said, in that gurative language which was peculiar to him, 'The flames light here, Caroline, mingle more more as they go onward.'—Y she said, 'because they are each taking their way to the same heaven.' N. smiled—but he had thought image more significant of love than of religion.

"It is obvious, that every circumstance had conspired to lay sleep the principles of Caroline, but they were so wrought into her very being, and were of so vigorous a constitution, that they were soon to awake and arise and nurse themselves felt. If she had married a man without religion, it was not because she for a moment dervanted it—but because she norantly imagined religion to be excellent to have few friends, or at least N. too good not to be among them. If she ever suspected him, she yet charged his failings upon the vehemence of his nature and his want of opportunities. 'Love she said, with you, Gustavus, is the best school of piety; and I have his heart in my hands, can not mould it as I will!'

"Love has been often called delirium,—and as, when a fever off, the body feels doubly its weakness and disease, so the soul never so much itself, or the conscience so delicate and severe, as when this mental delirium has, in any degree, cooled. To this state Caroline was brought by marriage. It had not diminished her affection, but had sobered it—and thus restored her to what she was.

"Although N. was far too watchful of her happiness to give any direct wound to her feelings, still there is in religion or irreligion a kind of omnipresence, by which they are seen and felt in every thing which their possessors say or do. She soon saw, therefore, that if she attempted to touch the string of religion, there was within him nothing which answered; that whilst she hoped to walk as a stranger and pilgrim in this world, he made it his home; that if he did right, it was frequently without a motive, or from a false one. It was plain also that he did not love her for her piety, but rather winked at it, that he viewed it as her weak point as a kind of dead-weight, which other excellencies alone could balance.

"I need not explain to you the effects of this discovery upon Caroline: I have often, in my own mind, compared her situation to that of the unhappy creatures, who as it is said, not unfrequently, in the northern seas, quit their boats, and land upon the floating fields of ice; where suddenly some shocks cut off the moral on which they rest, and they are launched into the vast deep, with no friend but their icy carriage.

"Of her conduct I must say, my intimacy with both entitled me to speak confidently; that she bore every nerve to the task of reclaiming him; that she sometimes attempted to force, but often to soften, a way to his heart—that she never forgot to be a wife because he was not a christian.

To be continued.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, in the City, Mr. Francis T. Clements, after a long and distressing illness, which he bore with the fortitude of a man, and the resignation of a christian.

Letting!
200 DOLI
NOCTUR

On Sunday of the Western broken open, taken therefor the streets, and one of the bright, which with the movement probably indicated a completion of the chief. We which can be perpetrators sincerely hope or will count principled. not to be rega y to a single have a tend with the best Men, who w the Western over, ought regard to the welfare, to outrages like ore that this some unprin prompted on limitations. ver we can moderate teaped upon direction, and of long expa is, Western is, that W ASHA N BALTI reavod not execution received, wi on, except opinion with ink it the way, and th late been e Monitor re eminent the perpetr ities. For d the stat trust th and stan is as an u drage—and eared to Miha who on to the es, a rev ARS will e detectio e perpetr ities of March 30 House in Wherea fr Thom open af d a part therefore UNDE ARS be e detectio e perpetr ities and g ill lead neva, a cler tual ne Test R. H.

From the *Indian Gazette*.
CALCUTTA, Oct. 11, 1816.

The following is an extract of a letter for which has just reached us from an intelligent correspondent at Bussih. It is dated the 25th of August.

Report says, that one hundred thousand Russians are arrived at Ufflin, that they are commanded by Constantine Potemkin, that they are resolved to make war with Persia, that this commander in chief is brother to Alexander the king, and is empowered to act as he pleases. Wallachia and Moldavia the Russians have taken from the Turks, and we may expect to hear that they will shortly make further advances eastward—their ambition is well known, and now that they are at peace with their neighbors, they must find out employ for their immense armies.

"The Sultan of Muscat has assembled all the Arab tribes, and in person gone to take Bahreign. He has been severely beaten by some Whabee horse; but is resolved to renew the attack, although he and all his party, were obliged to fly to their boats, &c."

Lexington, (Ky.) March 7. 200 DOLLARS REWARD. NOCTURNAL OUTRAGE.

On Sunday night last the office of the *Western Monitor* was forcibly broken open, 60 or 70 lbs. of type taken therefrom and scattered about the streets, the sign pulled down, and one of the windows much broken! The moon shone unusually bright, which circumstance, together with the moving of the boys who slept in the room over the office, probably induced this nocturnal depredation to make off, without having accomplished still greater mischief. We have as yet no clue, which can lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage. We sincerely hope that no man of influence or respectability has instigated, or will countenance conduct so unpardonable. Acts of this kind are not to be regarded in reference merely to a single establishment. They have a tendency directly at variance with the best interests of society. Men, who would be very glad to see the *Western Monitor* annihilated, ought nevertheless, from a regard to their own security and welfare, to frown indignantly on outrages like this. We trust therefore that this has been the work of some unprincipled desperadoes, prompted only by their own base inclinations. At the same time however we cannot but call to mind the intemperate abuse which has been heaped upon us from almost every direction, and particularly the wish of long expressed, by a writer in the *Western Citizen* published at Paris, that WE MIGHT BE SERVING AS HANSON HAD BEEN IN BALTIMORE. Neither can we avoid noticing the fact, that the execution which we have recently received, without the slightest reason, except an honest difference of opinion with those who seem to think it their prerogative to bear away, and the disposition, which has late been evinced to put down the *Monitor* by intrigue and violence, are eminently calculated to lead to the perpetration of such like enormities. For the honor of this town and the state of Kentucky, we hope and trust that every man of character and standing in society will treat this as an unjustifiable, incalculable outrage—and that no efforts will be spared to detect, if possible, the persons who committed it. In addition to the sum offered by the trustees, a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid at this office for the detection and apprehension of the perpetrators of the deed.

The course of education in this institution (established at Harford) will commence, under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Galaudet and Mr. Laurent Clerc, on the 15th of April next. The term of time necessary for the instruction of a pupil in the common elementary parts of education, will be from 3 to 6 years, according to age and capacity. The First Class will be speedily filled; after which, none can be received until the ensuing year. Applications must be made, post paid, to the committee, Messrs F. Cogswell and Daniel Wadsworth. No pupil will be received for a less time than 1 year. Payments are to be made 3 months in advance for those who reside within the State, and 6 months for those who come from other States. None under 9 years of age will be admitted. Boarding, lodging, fuel, washing, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school-room, including tuition, will be provided for 200 dollars per annum. No deductions are to be made on account of vacations or absence, in case of sickness at the Asylum, necessary extra charges will be made. We shall endeavour to gratify the request of the Committee in our next.

Connect. Herald.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 26th of April next, at his residence near Hunting-Town, on a credit of six months, the personal estate of Mary Jones, late of said county deceased, consisting of one negro man, one boy and one girl, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Levin Stanforth, adm'r.
April 3.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1800, entitled, "An Act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States, is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale.

Wherefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw river, on the south by the parallel of the 30th of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks Santabogue and Bogue Homie, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw river) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stevens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stevens, on the River Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue until the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

It was an excellent reply of a friend of mine, said Mr. E. when he him took upon the leads of his house, to show him the extent of his possessions: waving his hand about, "There," says he, "that is my estate." Then pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm?" "Yes," "Well that is mine." Pointing again to the other side, "Do you see that house?" "Yes," "That also belongs to me." Then said my friend, "Do you see that little village out yonder?" "Yes," "Well, there lives a poor woman in that village, who can say more than all this." "Ah! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, *Christ is mine.*" He looked confounded, and said no more.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

We regret that the prospectus of the Directors of the Asylum, published in the *Monitor* of the 24th inst. was received too late for insertion in this paper. At present, we can only give a brief sketch of it.

The course of education in this institution (established at Harford) will commence, under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Galaudet and Mr. Laurent Clerc, on the 15th of April next. The term of time necessary for the instruction of a pupil in the common elementary parts of education, will be from 3 to 6 years, according to age and capacity. The First Class will be speedily filled; after which, none can be received until the ensuing year. Applications must be made, post paid, to the committee, Messrs F. Cogswell and Daniel Wadsworth. No pupil will be received for a less time than 1 year. Payments are to be made 3 months in advance for those who reside within the State, and 6 months for those who come from other States. None under 9 years of age will be admitted. Boarding, lodging, fuel, washing, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school-room, including tuition, will be provided for 200 dollars per annum. No deductions are to be made on account of vacations or absence, in case of sickness at the Asylum, necessary extra charges will be made. We shall endeavour to gratify the request of the Committee in our next.

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Levin Stanforth, adm'r.
April 3.

Elk Ridge Land for sale.

The subscriber, residing at Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. if it fair, if not the next day thereafter, sundry tracts of 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 Street Ridgely.

These tracts, adjoining each other, contain about 300 acres, with a sufficient proportion of timber. The soil is particularly adapted to plaster and clover, and much of the cleared land is 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 Elk Ridge's lower mill about five miles, from Orange'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, Adm'r.
Edward Lloyd, Adm'r.
April 3.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, that valuable tract of land lying in South River Neck, in Anne Arundel county, commonly called Gresham, seven miles from Annapolis, containing from three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres. This land bounds on the head waters of Rhode River, and is within half a mile of South River; it affords in their proper seasons, a abundant supply of fish, wild fowl, and oysters. The soil of this land is exceeded in fertility by none in the neighborhood, and is very susceptible of improvement from the application of Plaster, a part thereof, now in clover, is well watered, and heavily timbered; with a fine orchard that produces abundantly, with a variety of other fruit. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, sufficiently elevated to render the situation remarkable for good health, a kitchen, two tobacco houses, cow-house, stables, and other out-houses. He will also sell the stock on said farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. With plantation utensils, twenty barrels of corn, soda oats, with a quantity of provender, and several thousand weight of tobacco, ready for packing, with the time of the hands now employed on the farm, and give immediate possession if sold by 20th April, inst.

Isaac Mayo.

Gresham, 3d April, 1817.

N. B. He will also sell at private sale, the two tracts of land lately advertised at public sale, called Part of Bessender and Gamaway's Meadows, bounding on Grobe Creek, South River, by authority of a law of the last session, and an order from the Chancellor of Maryland.

Isaac Mayo, Trustee.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. D. Broom late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the subscriber, else they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Thos. Gray, Adm'r.
April 3.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscribers lands lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the seine at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Chapel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benj. McConey.
April 3.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the 14th of April, 1817, at his dwelling in Church street, nearly opposite the corner of the Maryland Gazette, a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale—Cash.

JAMES FROBER.
Annapolis, April 3.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 14th April instant, at the late dwelling of Vachel Phillips, deceased, on Maryland, all the personal estate of said Phillips, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms—for all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale—under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Hancock, adm'r.
D. B. N. W. A.
April 3.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed at public sale, on Friday the 18th day of April instant, all the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of said county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and under the cash to be paid, and all sums over twenty dollars the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or note, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, to be approved by the subscriber. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Jacob Williams, Executor.
April 3.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1.

Capt. Wm. Arnold, Geo. Adams—
Jos. Bates, (4) Ed. J. Beckwith, Sarah Battee, Wm. Bates, John Bolte, Maj. Blackford, Edward Baldwin, Jane Black, Saml. Burgess, Robt. Bowie, Thos. H. Bowie, (2) Brice B. Brewer, (3) Thos. Bicknell, Mr. Brewer, Jos. N. Brewer, Mary Birret, Ellen Burley, Phillip Curran, Mary Cross, Thos. R. Carroll, Elijah Chaney, Richd. Chew, Mr. Carroll, John Carr, Robt. Crick, Jos. B. Clark, Albert J. Clegett, Henry Dickinson, George Deeverest, Geo. Dewes, James Donggle, L. P. Dennis, Henry Duvall, (2) Sarah M. Dorsey, Captain Evans, Andrew Elliot, Nich Forrest, Mary A. Feinour, Capt. Foster, John Fenton, John Fealdog, Augustin Gambriel, (2) Mr. Goodman, Mrs. Gambriel, Charles Gulesberry, Magdaline Giocosa, Thomas Hendry, E. Hewitt, Danl. Hutches, M. Hammond, Richard Hall, Louisa Harwood, (2) Wm. H. Hall, John Hatherly, Ned Hammond, Henry Holland, (2) Harriott Hart, Jas. Hise, Danl. Jacob, Mary Heand, Benj. G. Jones—
Susan Lane, John Lazier, Elizabeth Mulliken, Mr. Maguire, Eleanor M. Pherson, Wm. B. Martin, Danl. Mahoney, Jno. Miller, Jona Morrison, Levie Meyers, Rebecca Newton—
Jas. Petus, George Parker, sen. Geo. W. Parker, (2) Roger Perry, Wm. Prout, Elizabeth Phillips, Wm. Ross, Ezekil Richardson, Moses Rice, Michael Rivet, John McClements, Revd. Purnel F. Smith, (2) Wm. S. Smith, Le-muel Scott, John Simmons, John Sablin, John Smith, Mary Stuart, Chs. Serodol, Jas. Simmons, Geo. Smith, John Sewal, (2) Benj. Sewell, Wm. Saunders, Sarah Stinchcomb, Anne Smith, Caleb Sears, Jas. Thomas, Henrietta Tanker, Mr. Tomlinson, Elizabeth Thomas, Rachel Tuck, Anne Watkins, R. B. Watts, (3) Henry Woodward, Sarah P. Whiffing, Osborn Williams, Richd. Welch, Gen. Winder, The Sheriff of A. county, Richd. Weems, Robt. Willson, Jno. C. Willson, Sarah Whittington, Wm. Urquhart, Capt. Henry Wright, (2) Phillip Wallace, Dr. Tobias Watkins, Louisa Weeden.

John Munroe, P. M.
April 3.

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 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 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 thereon, 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 25th day of April, 1817.

Philip Darnall, Adm'r.
April 3.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis.

A NEGRO LAD NAMED CHARLES.

about 17 years old. This servant was purchased by me from Mr. Henry Warring, of Prince George's county, who still owes his mother, Charles, is no doubt, lurking about in that neighborhood. When owned by Mr. Warring, his name was NACE or NACEY. I have ascertained that on Thursday last, he crossed South river upper ferry. The story he told there was, that he had been only hired to me, and his time being out, Mr. Warring had sent for him to come home. His clothes were a fur hat, tolerably good, a blue cloth round jacket, corduroy pantaloons, shoes &c. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stoop in walking, and swings his arms; his face is thin and of a dark olive complexion, his hair short and woolly, the whites of his eyes always red and blooded, one of his ears looks as if its edge had been trimmed or paved with a knife; on the inside (or nearly on it) of his lower lip, towards the corner of his mouth he has a wart. Whoever secures this slave and lodges him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all proper expenses paid if brought home.

Thomas H. Bowie.
April 3.

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 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.

William Hill.
March 27.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be sold on Saturday, the fifth day of April next, at William Brewer's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, part of the real estate of Charles Wallace, deceased, to wit: A large Brick House on the south side of the city of Annapolis, on the bank of the Creek above the residence of Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton & col. Maynadier, together with about four acres of ground. This house is in one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the city, and would be a very desirable situation for any individual who would wish to live in a city and enjoy the retirement of the country. The house is not in good repair, but may be made a very desirable residence at a small expense. Also, two Houses and Lots, on the south side of Corn Hill street, near the Dock. One of them, at present occupied by William Bishop, and the other by Christopher Hohne as a work-shop, with the back buildings belonging to them. The houses are of wood and have suffered considerable injury from being untenanted, but may be easily repaired and made comfortable dwellings. Also about fourteen acres of land, within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, on the Baltimore road, adjoining the farms of Mr. George Wells and Mr. Rezin Spurrier. Upon this land is a framed house, which at a small expense may be converted into a comfortable dwelling house; and the land is not inferior to any in the neighborhood, and would be an eligible situation for a person disposed to turn his attention to marketing. At the same time and place will be sold the large brick house, the north building of the range of buildings fronting the market house. This is one of the most eligible situations for business in the city, and extremely well calculated for the accommodation of a family. The terms of sale are that bonds with approved security shall be given, for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the time of sale.

Nicholas Brewer, Trustee.
March 13.

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 Alleghany 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 into 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 at Baltimore, the Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch Light at Hager's-Town, the Alleghany 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 Alleghany county into six separate election districts.

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

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Alleghany 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 Alleghany 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 said 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 president 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 direct, 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.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John V. Weylie, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

Martha Weylie, 2d adm'r.
George Shaw, 3d adm'r.

March 20.

150 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of February last, a Negro Man named Commodore, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, much marked with the small pox; his winter clothes were a blue cloth jacket and trousers; he took with him sundry other clothing that cannot be described. He has a wife and children belonging to Mr. James Sterling, near Baltimore, and has been in the habit of visiting them with a pass every holiday for several years. Whosoever will take up said fellow, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of 100 dollars if taken in the State, if out of the State 150 dollars will be given.

Jacob Franklin,
West-River, A.A. County.

March 20, 1817.
The editors of the Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will insert the above once in each week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO PRINTERS.

A Great Bargain!

The Proprietor of the Establishment of the Alleghany Federalist, offers for sale his Press, Type, and whole printing apparatus. To one who can act in the double capacity of Proprietor and Printer, it may be rendered a profitable establishment. The terms will be very moderate and even advantageous. When the thriving situation, and future prospects of this town are considered, it cannot but be seen that as a Press is every day more and more wanted, so it must, at no distant period, be a source of considerable emolument to its proprietor. For terms apply to the Editor in Cumberland.

March 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 18th of April, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for cash, all the right and estate of Henry Wood; of and to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Henry Wood now resides, near Friendship, in Anne-Arundel county, also one negro man by the name of Philip, and one negro boy by the name of Stephen, being taken as the property of the said Henry Wood, to satisfy a debt due William P. Hardisty, administrator D. B. N. of James Whittington.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff.
A. A. County.

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

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 12th 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.

2 Bennett Sollers, Adm'r.
March 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 4, 1817.

On application by petition of Mary Armiter & Ricard G. Hutton, administrators with the will annexed, of Jno Armiter, 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. Wille,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers 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 John Armiter, 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 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

Mary Armiter, 2d adm'r.
Richard G. Hutton, 3d adm'r. W. A.
March 6.

The above named will, bearing date the 10th of March 1817, was proved and admitted to record by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 10th of March 1817. The said will, which was proved and admitted to record by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 10th of March 1817, is as follows: I, John Armiter, of the County of Anne-Arundel, in the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the will of John Armiter, late of the County of Anne-Arundel, in the State of Maryland, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the orphans court of the County of Anne-Arundel, in the State of Maryland, on the 10th of March 1817.

Upper Marlboro? 28
Sept. 29.

FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the waters of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in game, and having several houses, and other improvements, being cleared and ready for sale, it will on 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 20, 1817. 3 James Dab.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, Feb 22, 1817.

On application by petition of John White, administrator of Reuben White, 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. Wille,
A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

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 John White, 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, on or before the sixth day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1817.

3 Caleb White, Adm.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 22d, 1817.

On application by petition of Henrietta Hicks, administratrix of John Hicks, 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 Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wille,
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 on the personal estate of John Hicks, 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, on or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of February, 1817.

Henrietta Hicks, administratrix.

March 6.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, March 4th, 1817.

On application by petition of Jerniah Drury, executor of the last will and testament of Abel Hill, late of A. A. 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. Wille,
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 Abel Hill, 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 tenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1817.

Jerniah Drury, Executor.

March 6.

NOTICE.

A likely Middy (Girl) between ten and seventeen years of age, enquire at this office.

March 13.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1817.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 & Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Francis Cromwell, 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 subscribers, at or before the eleventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of March, 1817.

Jacob Williams, } adm'rs. D. B. N.
Francis Hancock, } W. A.
March 13.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1817.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Joshua Howell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua Howell, 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 subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of March, 1817.

Jacob Williams, } adm'rs. D. B. N.
Francis Hancock, } W. A.
March 13.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Arney 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, } Ex'rs.
Dennis Claude, }
January 23.

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 bounded 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 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 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.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1817.

On application by petition of Jeremiah Drury, executor of the last will and testament of Abel Hill, late of A. A. 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 Abel Hill, 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 tenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1817.

Jeremiah Drury, Executor.
March 6.

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 an acre on 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 shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. P. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe 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 mill seat thereon.

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

Richard Lockerman.
Feb. 13.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 9th of April, a part of the personal estate of Elliot Sollers, consisting of some young Negroes and other things. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the subscribers house.

Bennet Sollers, Admr.
March 27.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
20th March, 1817.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending the first of April next, or after the seventh of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cash.
March 27.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, that valuable tract of land lying in South River Neck, in Anne Arundel county, commonly called Gresham, seven miles from Annapolis, containing from three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres. This land bounds on the head waters of Rhode River, and is within half a mile of South River; it affords in their proper seasons, an abundant supply of fish, wild fowl, and oysters. The soil of this land is exceedingly fertile by none in the neighbourhood, and is very susceptible of improvement from the application of Plaster; a part thereof, now in clover, is well watered, and heavily timbered; with a fine orchard that produces abundantly, with a variety of other fruit. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, sufficiently elevated to render the situation remarkable for good health, a kitchen, two tobacco houses, cow-house, stables, and other out-houses. He will also sell the stock on said farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with plantation utensils, twenty barrels of corn, seed oats, with a quantity of provender, and several thousand weight of tobacco, ready for packing, with the time of the hands now employed on the farm, and give immediate possession if sold by 20th April, inst.

Isaac Mayo,
Gresham, 3d April, 1817.

N. B. He will also sell at private sale, the two tracts of land lately advertised at public sale, called Part of Beisenden and Gassaway's Meadows, bounding on Grebe Creek, South River, by authority of a law of the last session, and an order from the Chancellor of Maryland.

Isaac Mayo, Trustee.
April 3.

Elk 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 Street 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 is 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 Elliott'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, } Adm'rs.
Edward Lloyd, }
April 3.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at his dwelling in Church-street, nearly opposite the office of the Maryland Gazette, A variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture. Terms of Sale—Cash.

JAMES PROSPER

Annapolis, April 3.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 14th April instant, at the late dwelling of Vachel Phillips, deceased, on Magothly, all the personal estate of said Phillips, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms—for all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, with interest from the day of sale—under that sum the cash to be paid.

Benjamin Hancock, Admr.
D. B. N. W. A.
April 3.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the honorable the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed at public sale, on Friday the 18th day of April instant, all the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of said county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and under the cash to be paid, and all sums over twenty dollars the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or note, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, to be approved of by the subscriber. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Jacob Williams, Executor.
April 3.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscribers lands lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the same at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benj. McCeney,
April 3.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1.

Capt. Wm. Arnold, Gen. Adams—
Jos. Bates, (4) Ed. J. Beckwith, Sarah Bates, Wm. Bates, John Bolke, Maj. Blackford, Edward Baldwin, Maj. Black, Saml. Burgess, Robt. Bowie, Thos. R. Bowie, (2) Brier B. Brewer, (3) Thos. Bicknell, Mr. Brewer, Jos. N. Brewer, Mary Bittet, Ellen Burley, Phillip Curran, Mary Cross, Thos. H. Carroll, Elijah Chaney, Richd. Chew, Mr. Carroll, John Carr, Robt. Crick, Jos. B. Clark, Albert J. Clegg, Henry Dickenson, George Deveset, Geo. Dewes, James Donagle, L. P. Dennis, Henry Duval, (2) Sarah M. Dorsey, Captain Evans, Andrew Elliot, Nich. Forrest, Mary A. Feinour, Capt. Foster, John Fenton, John Pealdeg, Augustin Gambriel, (2) Mr. Goodman, Mrs. Gambriel, Charles Gulesberry, Magdaline Gicoma, Thomas Hendry, E. Hewitt, Danl. Hutches, M. Hammond, Richard Hall, Louisa Harwood, (2) Wm. H. Hall, John Hatherly, Ned Hammond, Henry Holland, (3) Harriott Hart, Jas. Hive, Danl. Jacob, Mary Heand, Benj. G. Jones—
Susan Lane, John Lazier, Elizabeth Mulliken, Mr. Maguire, Eleanor McPherson, Wm. B. Martin, Danl. Mahoney, Jno. Miller, Jona. Morrison, Levie Meyers, Rebecca Newton—
Jas. Petus, George Parker, sen. Geo. W. Parker, (2) Roger Perry, Wm. Prout, Elizabeth Phillips, Wm. Ross, Ezekiel Richardson, Moses Rice, Michael Rivel, John McClements, Revd. Purnel F. Smith, (2) Wm. S. Smith, Le-muel Scott, John Simmons, John Sabbin, John Smith, Mary Steuart, Chs. Serodl, Jas. Simmons, Geo. Smith, John Sewal, (2) Benj. Sewell, Wm. Saunders, Sarah Stinchcomb, Anne Smith, Caleb Sears, Jas. Thomas, Henrietta Tasker, Mr. Tomlinson, Elizabeth Thomas, Rachel Luck, Anne Watkins, R. B. Watts, (3) Henry Woodward, Sarah P. Whiffing, Osborn Williams, Richd. Welch, Gen. Winder, The Sheriff of A. A. county, Richd. Weems, Robt. Willson, Jno. C. Willson, Sarah Whittington, Wm. Urquhart, Capt. Henry Wright, (2) Phillip Wallace, Dr. Tobias Watkins, Louisa Weeden.

John Munroe, P. M.

April 3.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis,

A NEGRO LAD NAMED
CHARLES,

about 17 years old—This servant was purchased by me from Mr. Henry Warring, of Prince-George's county, who still owns his mother. Charles, is no doubt, lurking about in that neighbourhood. When owned by Mr. Warring, his name was NACE or NACEY. I have ascertained that on Thursday last, he crossed South river upper ferry. The story he told there was, that he had been only hired to me, and his time being out, Mr. Warring had sent for him to come home. His cloaths were a fur hat, tolerably good, a blue cloth round jacket, corduroy pantaloons, shoes &c. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stoops in walking, and swings his arms; his face is thin and of a dark olive complexion, his hair short and wooly, the whites of his eyes always red and clouded, one of his ears looks as if its edge had been trimmed or pared with a knife; on the inside (or nearly on it) of his lower lip, towards the corner of his mouth he has a wart. Whoever secures this slave and lodges him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all proper expenses paid if brought home.

Thomas H. Bowie.

April 3.

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.

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.

From the Wilkesbarre Gleaner.

CAPTORS OF ANDRE.

We have again taken up our pen on the subject of the disclosure made by Colonel Talmadge, under an impression, that he has been very ill-treated by several editors of public journals and others, who appear to be very illiberal in their attacks upon the character of a worthy officer of the revolution.

That such men as Mr. Binns should be the first to bark on this occasion is not at all surprising, since he is certainly among the first rate of our imported patriots; and although he did not set his foot in America until about twenty years after the transaction alluded to, yet he has run the rate of patriotism so much faster than any of our native citizens, that he is no doubt entitled to be considered a full blooded patriot of '76.

But we regret sincerely, to see the late editors of the Courier and the editors of the Federal Republican dip their pens in gall to blot the well earned fame of an American Officer. It is true that the story of the capture of Andre, as it has generally been told, is a fine page of American history, and it is to be regretted that it should not have been strictly true. Our object is not to vindicate either Colonel Talmadge or Isaac Van Wart, but to ascertain the truth. We profess to love our country, and delight in her fame, but we should regret to see the American character raised on any other foundation than that of truth and justice. Let us then take a short view of what has recently been disclosed on this subject.

We are first presented with an affidavit of Isaac Van Wart, who is one of the parties concerned, and in a legal investigation he could not be admitted as a witness in his case.

Van Wart assures us that he had secreted himself by the "side of the highway for the purpose of detecting persons coming from, or having unlawful intercourse with the enemy, being between the armies, a service not uncommon in those times." Here then is the fact stated to you by the man himself, since although a man may not be a witness in his own favour, he may certainly make a confession of the facts with which he is charged. Van Wart does not even pretend that he belonged either to the American army or the militia, since he was not stationed there for any particular purpose; nor does it appear that he belonged to any particular company, for no such thing is mentioned. Had he belonged to any volunteer company, or to any part of the army, the record of that circumstance would have been the best testimony to have offered on this occasion; but no, he does not attempt to make this appear. He states in substance that he was of that class of men, who with their guns, stationed themselves "between the armies" to "detect any persons" passing back and forth. It is indeed too true that this was "a service not uncommon in those days." So much for Van Wart's own confession—now for the certificate.

Seventeen men, from 60 to 70 years of age, certify that "during the revolutionary war they were well acquainted with Isaac Van Wart, David Williams and John Paulding, who arrested Maj. Andre, and that at no time during the revolutionary war was any suspicion ever entertained by their neighbours or acquaintances, that they or either of them "held any undue intercourse with the enemy." This is the whole amount of the certificate. There were hundreds of "Cow boys" who held "no undue intercourse with the enemy." They only robbed the enemy of what they could get, and at other times pilfered from the Americans. Pilfering was considered no robbery in those days, and those who chose to wait until the war was over, before they joined either party, made the best they could of bad times, and lay "between the two armies" to detect any persons.

As long ago as we can recollect that we have heard the story of Major Andre's captivity, (and we confess that we know nothing of it but what we have heard) we remember the declaration of officers on that station, that the men who took him were "Cow boys," and that they carried him to what was considered the best market, and we now believe

that nineteen or twenty of the officers then there, who are now living, will say that such was the general opinion at that time.—That such was the opinion of Andre himself, and also of two American officers who certainly had an excellent opportunity of knowing the public opinion, there can be no doubt; but superior to all this, we have what I consider Mr. Van Wart's own confession of the facts.

There has certainly nothing appeared which shows that Colonel Talmadge wished to injure these men, he might have made this declaration years ago, yet he was willing they should enjoy the reputation which they possessed, but when they petitioned Congress for an additional pension, (I ask pardon of Mr. Getz) when John Paulding petitioned Congress for more money, implying that they had not been sufficiently paid for the service, then was a time when it became the duty of Congress to declare the facts, that the members might better decide how to act. These men received the thanks of Congress, and a medal, besides a yearly pension of two hundred dollars during life, for simply performing what was the duty of every honest American to perform, and which never cost them so much as a scratch on the finger; and now after a lapse of thirty six years, when they find the members of Congress helping themselves to a little more money these men want a little more too. Hundreds of widows and orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have fallen on the field of battle, now suffer in poverty and obscurity, while these men who were in the prime of life, and who have never shed a drop of blood in defence of a country which has done so much for them, ask for a little more money. In this request the "cow boy" is sufficiently apparent. It has been said that these men could have accepted the bribe and let Andre go. They could so, but they must have been consummate villains to have done it; and they probably expected to get more from the Americans for him, than what Andre offered for himself. Feeling however that the sum is a little deficient, they want a small addition, and as it is worth more than two hundred dollars a year to be honest, they must have a small bonus besides.

The character and services of Col. Talmadge certainly demands the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has served his country faithfully through the bloody war of the revolution, and has received the thanks of the commander in chief of Congress, for his gallant conduct in the destruction of the British stores on Long Island, which will live with gratitude in the bosoms of the American people, when the names of Gardiner, Allen & Co. and the humble Editor of the *Frederick* shall be remembered no more.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 10.

To the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland.

The City Court of Baltimore, having manifested a laudable anxiety to suppress those numerous and flagrant profanations of the Lord's day, which prevail too much in this city and state, by ordering to be published the 10th and 11th Sections of a Law, passed by the General Assembly, at September Session, 1723, chap. 16th; to aid in the accomplishment of this object, I have thought it proper to enjoin, and I do hereby enjoin all the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to read from the Desk on some Sabbath day, the abovementioned Sections, to illustrate their meaning, and to enforce their observance.

JAS. KEMP,

Bishop of the P. E. Church in Maryland.

March 27, 1817.

The Editors of Newspapers in this State are requested to give this two insertions in their papers.

[Continued.]

The following interesting story of Madame N. is taken from "A World without Souls" a valuable little work.

But I have to explain the influence of this upon Mons. de N.

"She hoped that there was some modification of an ambitious mind,

by which it might aspire to an union with God; and that the eye which rejoiced in every vast object, would naturally rest itself upon eternity. But she was deceived. Religion seemed, in his eyes, to degrade every thing which it touched. Altho' he looked above the world, he never looked to heaven. For some years then he met her arguments, and her affection, when employed in the service of religion, with almost equal insensibility. Nor was this all. It was impossible for such a mind as his to find a stationary point; and there was therefore scarcely any place for him between an enthusiast and an infidel. In a short time, he found his little belief a burden to him, and became the last.

"I have said, with how lofty a nature he was endowed. His hopes and projects were such as might be expected from one thus constituted, & did not accommodate themselves to the dull realities of life. Shall we wonder then that the visions he sought, continually eluded his grasp? This by degrees, however, soured his disposition; and, as the space between the opposite extremes is seldom great, the once sanguine N. sat down in sullenness and despair. His love of Caroline was indeed the last anchor which the storm carried away. But, as he had not taken the ground of infidelity from a conviction that it was the best, but had hewn it out as a place of refuge from irresolution and indifference, the subject of religion was one which now wrung every fibre in him.—Whenever therefore her mild language or bright example pressed it upon him, he felt it as a wound, and began to dislike the hand which gave it. It was with himself that he was angry, but he soon vented it upon her. One act of unkindness ever produces another; for 'men always hate those they have injured.' At the end of six years, therefore, when the last sentiment which had lent any grace or polish to the colossal features of his character was worn away, he stood like some shapeless relic from the hand of a great master—which we only admire for what it has been. "At the same time there were many intervals during this period, in which he seemed to start back into himself. I shall mention one. Their only child was our own Emily. As N. had now taken a decided part in his hostilities to religion, Caroline trembled at the influence he might have with her, when her advanced years should throw her more into his society. During the first part of her life, she herself naturally enjoyed the almost exclusive management of her; and, throughout this period, she watched, with all the eagerness of a mother's eye, every avenue by which corruption could enter. She even felt it her duty, though it was pain and grief to her, to guard her child against the sentiments of its father. She did more; for she taught it to lift its little hands, unspotted at least with its own crimes, in supplication for those of its parent.

"It was to a scene of this kind, that N. was accidentally a witness. She had been teaching Emily in what sense God is the Shepherd of his people. The door was not closed; and, as he stood there, he saw Madame de N. in the attitude of prayer—her eyes lifted upwards, but dim with anguish. Emily knelt beside her, touched by her mother's sufferings, and in childish accents repeating her petition, 'O thou great Shepherd, bring back thy lost sheep to the fold.' There was something in the scene which spoke to a heart strong like that of N. He felt it, I believe, deeply.

"It was the same evening that he stood for some time musing upon a painting by some celebrated master of the Roman school; in which, whilst a holy family are taking their flight to heaven, one despairing wretch among them is struck to the ground by its thunders. He seemed greatly agitated—beckoned Caroline in a hurried manner—laid his finger upon the figure, and rushed out of the room.

New-York, March 31.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, to his son in this city, dated

Lausburgh, March 26.

"I presume you have heard that Thomas Lent, of the borough about six miles above Waterford, has been committed to gaol as one of the murderers of Miss Hamilton. He was engaged in this guilty business with another, of the name of Sickler, a native of the same town. Lent has confessed all the particu-

lars, to which he has subjoined his signature. They are briefly as follows: Lent and Sickler had enlisted in the army, from which they deserted and returned home; but being pursued, they to prevent being taken, determined to go to N. York—Sickler resolved to violate the chastity of the first female he should conveniently meet. They met Miss Hamilton in Athens, near her father's house. Sickler seized her with one hand round the waist, and with the other pressed upon her mouth. Lent took her by the legs. They carried her about half a mile up to the fatal bridge. There Sickler committed the rape; and (as Lent says) on account of her struggles and agonized resistance, Sickler asked Lent for his club, with which Sickler broke in her skull, & having robbed her of her gold earrings, threw the body into the creek. They both ran and reached a barn about 2 miles below Catskill, where they slept that night. In the morning they got on board a Troy sloop, arrived soon after in New-York, tarried there a day or two and then returned on the west side of the river; stopped near Catskill, hired themselves out for a month, stole two horses, were overtaken, and committed to Catskill gaol for the theft; broke gaol, and returned to the borough. After some time Sickler went to the westward, where he has resided nearly ever since, in the county of Cayuga. But the eye of God is upon the wanderings of the murderer, and he often takes from him the common prudence of the human mind. It was so in this case. Sickler had given frequent hints, (obscurely indeed) that he and Lent had perpetrated the crime in question, but these were not regarded as any thing more than the vain boastings of abandoned villainy. At last, however, the thing was brought to light. Lent's wife was found by her husband reading; he asked her what; she said the bible: he snatched it from her, swearing bitterly, and threw it into the fire. She got it out again, and a quarrel ensued, in which he threatened her life, and told her he had killed one woman already, and would kill her. Her sister's husband, Isaac Armstrong, came in at this time, and heard the words. He mentioned them at Mr. Trip's, at whose house Sickler had been brought up, and where he had boasted of the crime. This brought to their recollection what they had heard Sickler say in Lent's presence, and mentioned to Isaac Armstrong. He came down to Waterford, and told it to Mr. Franklin Livingston, the deputy sheriff, who went up and took Lent at his own risk, summoned the witness; and after several examinations, Lent confessed the whole. Mr. Livingston, empowered by the recorder of Albany and the lieutenant governor, sat off in pursuit of Sickler last week, and I hope by this time has got in safe custody the other monster."

From the Democratic Press.

HYDROPHOBIA.

On Wednesday last medical aid was called in to Mr. John Wolf, near Germantown, who complained of a violent pain in the shoulder extending to the neck. It was supposed to be a rheumatic attack and treated according. On Friday when Dr. Runkle saw the patient, who was about 22 years and six months old, he was struck with an expression of wildness in the eye and a general aspect of alarm. These symptoms, for the first time induced an idea that the case was very different from what it had heretofore been supposed. The Doctor asked for some water, as soon as it was brought, the patient shrunk back with alarm—the water was then taken out of his sight and poured from one vessel to another, the sound produced a still more serious alarm in the patient, and left no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Upon strict inquiry it was found that Mr. Wolf had been to Philadelphia in the month of Dec. last, and was bit in the calf of the leg, through his woollen pantaloons, by a small dog; no apprehension was excited, nor did any suspicion arise of any ill consequences until Friday last.

The nature of the disease being ascertained, Mr. Wolf felt his situation and expressed his conviction that his death was inevitable. He requested his father to put him in irons—this his father refused to do; the young man then had the irons procured, put a padlock on, locked it and gave the key to his father. He then desired the Rev. Mr. Wack, with whom he had much re-

ligious conversation, prayed with him, and resigned himself to the will of his Creator. Soon after the departure of Mr. Wack the disorder attained its height, and Mr. Wolf died about six o'clock on Saturday evening. He was interred in the German Reformed Burying Ground, near Germantown, on Sunday last. His remains were followed by a great number of relations, friends and neighbors, who were deeply afflicted at his loss and the melancholy circumstances which preceded it. The funeral service was performed and a sermon from the following words delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wack—"Seek the Lord & ye shall live, lest he break out like fire in the house of Joseph, and devour it, and there be none to quench it in Beth-el" Amos ch. V. v. 6.

From Relf's Phil. Gazette.

General Wilkinson's Memoirs.

We have hastily glanced over this voluminous work, and particularly that part of it which may be termed original—for a large proportion of the volumes is made up of documents which have already been before the public.—Upon the whole, however, it must be deemed a work of no common value; and to the future historian will prove an important guide and auxiliary. The general writes, as he no doubt, would fight, with great force & bitterness. The following extract from his introduction, is the general's miniature likeness of Mr. Madison:

"The freedom with which I have treated president Madison, may be imputed rather to disappointed ambition & personal resentment, than a sense of political obligation; and I confess the magnitude and notoriety of the wrongs I have received from him, and by his authority, furnish strong grounds for this suspicion; yet if that faithful monitor which speaks within, has not deceived me, I may conscientiously deny the imputation; for if I have on the severest scrutiny of my heart discovered any resentment to the man I declare it to be of that kind of evanescent pain which leaves no sting behind: Personally, I, from my heart acknowledge myself obliged to him because his persecutions have taught me humility & his attempt to wound my pride and impoverish my old age, has furnished me leisure to turn my thoughts to duties too often neglected, and as far as may be allowed to frail man, to prepare himself for that awful moment which is to determine my fate for ever. Nor I disclaim personal resentment; but will acknowledge that I most ardently detest the vices of the man, and although the exposition of his character and conduct was indispensable to the vindication of my own, candour requires I should acknowledge an additional motive, in a sense of duty to my country, under the most solemn conviction that he united in his character the tyrannical disposition and cold hypocrisy of Tiberius, without either his energy or partial respect for justice: that he has professed principles in which he had no faith, to effect popular delusion for the accomplishment of his ambitious views: I consider him an enemy to the constitution which he professed to admire and swore to support, treating his oath with disregard, and his early professions with indifference: I verily believe he has laid the foundation of a monied aristocracy in these states, and fostered a spirit of official speculation, which tends to subvert the principle and spirit of the government; and that he is desirous to give force and effect to those measures by the undue extension of executive influence and the increase of a standing army!"

REPORT

On colonizing the free people of colour of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 11.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the president and board of managers of the "American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States" have had the same under their deliberate consideration. The subject is of such magnitude, and attended with so many difficulties, it is with much diffidence they present their views of it to the house.

Were it simply a question of founding a colony, numerous and well known precedents show with what facility the work might be accomplished. Every new territory esta-

lished, indeed, a colony was with great ease, because it is an extension of homogeneous settlements. But in contemplating the colonization of the free people of colour, it seemed obviously necessary to take a different course. The distinct character and relation, render an entire separation from our own states and territories indispensable. And this separation must be such as to be of an indefinite continuance. Hence it seems manifest that these people cannot be colonized, within the limits of the United States. If they were not far distant, the rapidly extending settlements of our white inhabitants would soon reach them, and the evil now felt would be renewed; probably with aggravated mischief. Were the colony to be remote, it must be planted on land now owned and occupied by the native tribes of the country, could a territory be purchased transporting of the colonist thither would be vastly expensive, the subsistence for a time difficult, a body of troops would be required for their protection. And after all these difficulties be overcome, the original evil would still linger, by the extension of our white population. In the mean time, should the colony so increase as to become a nation, it is not difficult to foresee the quarrels and destructive wars which would ensue; especially if the slavery of people of colour should continue, and accompany the whites in their migrations.

Turning our eyes from our own country, no other, adapted to the colony in contemplation, presents itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native land of negroes, and probably that is the only country on the globe to which it would be practicable to transfer our free people with safety, and advantage to themselves and the civilized world. It is the country which, in the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of Mankind. And while it presents the fittest asylum for the free people of colour, it opens a wide field for the improvements in civilization, morals and religion, which the humane and enlightened memorialists have conceived it possible, in process of time to spread over that great continent.

Should the measure suggested be approved, an important question occurs—In what way shall its execution be essayed?

A preliminary step would be to provide for the perfect neutrality of the colony, by the explicit assent and engagement of all the civilized powers, whatever dissensions may at any time arise among themselves.

The next important question—Will it be expedient to attempt the establishment of a colony in Africa, or to make Great Britain a proposal to receive the emigrants from the United States into her colony of Sierra Leone?

At Sierra Leone, the first difficulties have been surmounted, and a few free people of colour from the United States have been admitted. A gradual addition from the same source (and such would be the natural progress) would occasion no embarrassment either in regard to their sustenance or government. Would the British government consent to receive such an accession of emigrants, however, eventually considerable, from the U. States? Would that government agree at the period when that colony should be capable of self government & protection, it shall be declared independent? In the mean time, will it desire to monopolise the commerce of the colony? This would be ruinous to the colonists, as well as the U. S. Should that country, in the nature of its soil and other circumstances, hold out sufficient allurements, and to draw to it, the U. States, the great body of free people of colour, these would form its strength, and its ability to render its commerce an object of consideration. Now as the permanent benefit of the colony, was the fundamental principle of the establishment—will the British government decline a position calculated to give to the benefit the important extension which will arise from a freedom of commerce, to those, at least, whose expense, and by whose means the colony shall be essentially tended? Should an agreement with Great Britain be effected, no negotiation, nor any extraordinary expenditure of money, will be required. The work already commenced will be continued—simply

are willing to confine the colony. The dependent protected by the world, and protect the peace. Even the dependence to produce less, indeed from each of the two, the last two each endeavors to diminish the proposal to actually ex. However liberal view than the de rate colony the American rime power of the neut tained.

Your con proper to further at the suggestion which utter pend.

In con leave to embracing exhibited.

Resolved of Represent America, in the Preside authorised with all the nisters of shall be acc effecting an bolition of And also, t on with the Britain, for lony of Sierr free people States, as, shall be car such terms al to the motes the Britain and And should accepted, t Britain, a powers, a declaration ranteying a any colony which, at th auspices of established

Resolved, on shall her any necessa be incurred ing resoluti

From the B. ELEG [Taking a few even sibly struck some of his state of pol chusetts.]

Sluggis "The fe gard from h hoping that quench it, turn to slee easy, perha make the liers, to pe their arms drum, to re Jacobins, o will sink th ue of civil gives joy, t every thing e apt, in ion of sp ay that th worth, r estowes at practical c some what ach indivi and require maintain it

With a contempt

...the two distinct and independent colonies, established and protected by two independent powers, would naturally imbibe the spirit and distinctions of their patrons and protectors, and put in jeopardy the peace and prosperity of both. Even the simple fact of separate independence, would eventually tend to produce collisions and wars between the two establishments, (unless, indeed, they were far removed from each other) and perhaps defeat the further humane and exalted views of those who projected them. The spirit which animated the founders of the colony of Sierra Leone, would be exerted to effect a union of design, and the cordial co-operation of the British government with our own; and it might be hoped, not without success. It would be in accordance with the spirit of a stipulation in the last treaty of peace; by which the two governments stand pledged to each other to use their best endeavors to effect the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves, while the proposed institution would tend to diminish the quantity of slavery actually existing.

If, however, such enlarged and liberal views should be wanting, then the design of forming a separate colony might be announced by the American ministers, to the maritime powers; and their guarantee of the neutrality of the colony obtained.

Your committee do not think it proper to pursue the subject any further at this time; but that the government should wait the result of the suggested negotiations; on which ulterior measures must depend.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to report a joint resolution, embracing the views herein before exhibited.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with all the governments where ministers of the U. States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves.—And also, to enter into a convention with the government of Great Britain, for receiving into the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of colour of the United States, as, of their own consent, shall be carried thither; stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of G. Britain and the United States.—And should this proposition not be accepted, then to obtain from G. Britain, and the other maritime powers, a stipulation, or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of color, which, at the expense and under the auspices of the U. States, shall be established on the African coast.

Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect.

From the Boston Gazette, March 24.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

[Taking up the writings of Ames, a few evenings since, we were forcibly struck with the pertinency of some of his remarks to the present state of political affairs in Massachusetts.]

Sluggishness of Federalists.

"The federalist rises like a slug from his bed, at the cry of fire, hoping that a little more water will quench it, and that he may then return to sleep undisturbed. It is not easy, perhaps it is not possible, to make the citizens political soldiers, to persuade them to sleep on their arms, ready at the beat of drum, to repel the assaults of the Jacobins, on law and liberty. It will sink their estimation of the value of civil liberty, to know that it gives joy, gives safety, honor, gives everything but sleep. They will be apt, in obedience to the suggestion of spleen and weariness, to say that the single thing it denies, is worth more than the million it bestows, and joyfully to embrace a practical condition, which would somewhat abate the pretension of individual to be a sovereign, and require a less painful effort to maintain it."

Danger of Self-Security.

"With all their undoubted titles and sanctities, are the Jacobins to be despised? Individually, it may be thought great, though great numbers are rather to be pitied; but collectively, they are formidable, and a party is never more to be feared, than when it is despised. When they are left alone to undermine the pillars of the public order; then it happens, as at the present moment, that they bestir themselves, to get Jacobins elected into the general courts; and the friends of government, despising their foes, sleep in a dangerous security."

Faction.

"If we allow ourselves to hope any respite from the assaults of factious men, it is by animating the zeal of the friends of virtue and government, and persuading them to come forth, and to speak out, and thus we shall discourage and disarm the party; their affected moderation must not rob the cause of half its support. It is indeed evident, that the spirit of the friends of order is at all times weak, excepting only when the danger is near and obvious, as to rouse an uncommon exertion. A correct view of the character of Jacobinism, if once clearly taken, and profoundly impressed upon the public, would keep those well grounded apprehensions constantly awake, which in effect, are the guardians of our political safety."

Jacobinism.

"The told, thinking leaders of Jacobinism, whose 'black blood runs temperately bad,' desire no more confusion, than just enough to answer their own ends; their ambition would naturally desire to preserve the powers of government, to usurp them, & their rapacity would spare the wealth of the state to plunder it. A fresh set would indeed, succeed, as formerly in France and rob the first despoilers, till the state, successively a prey, would be reduced to beggary and ruin."

Democrats.

"They manifest a strange heat in the heart, but no light in the brain, unless it be a feeble light, whose rays are gathered in the lens of Philosophy, to kindle every thing in the State, that is combustible, into a blaze. A statesman of this sect will poison himself in his chair like an alchemist, in his laboratory, pale with study, his fingers sooty with experiments, eager to make fuel of every thing that is precious, and sanguinely expecting that he shall extract everything precious from the cinders & dross that must bet brown away."

No Party-Men.

Some very vain and some weak men, and some very great hypocrites, pretend to be of no party; while they arrogate to themselves, a discernment, superior to both parties; they affect to be neutral and undecided between them. They claim the title of the truest patriots and to love their country with the ardour of passion, yet they inconsistently condemn the violence of both parties, and expect to have both believe that the fire of their zeal subsist pure and unexpended in the frost of moderation. Such men are oftentimes flattered as federalists, more often used as democrats but always held in a contempt that is never more hearty than when it is discreetly suppressed."

Public Good.

"The Jacobins consider all virtue as a thing not wanted for their own use; but as a false jewel, to be disposed of to the best customers. Of all men I have ever known, they have the worst opinion of human nature. An honest discharge of duty, in any station, is a thing incredible, because with them, it is incomprehensible. Accordingly they begin with accusations and calumnies of the foulest sort, and call upon the federalists to show that they are not true; as though the burden of proof did not rest on the accusers, but the accused."

London Jan. 31.

A proclamation has been published, offering 1000l. reward for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of the late treasonable attempt on the life of the Prince Regent.

Wednesday evening a Proclamation was issued, appointing the 13th of February next, instead of the 3d, and until the 27th day of February, as the period of time for receiving the Old and issuing the New Silver Coinage.—Each Banker, upon giving a written undertaking to return the same value in old silver of the regim. received on Thursday of the Bank of England on issue of the new coin to the amount of 1200l.

The Paris papers express themselves in terms of deep indignation against the attempt upon the Prince Regent. The following is an extract from one of them:—"The attack upon the Prince Regent will not only excite the indignation of all Europeans attached to the cause of justice and legitimacy, and who know of what importance to Europe is the safety of a Government, whose noble efforts have in these latter times, saved all that remained to us of civilization—but it gives rise to serious reflections upon that revolutionary spirit which could alone have inspired some wretches with the idea of so atrocious a crime. The spirit that provoked the outrage against the Regent, is the same that in 1793 incited the assassination of Louis XVI.—that on the 18th Fructidor, oppressed the friends of true liberty—that on the 18th Brumaire delivered up France to the power of a military chief—that in 1804 conjured up the bloody phantom of a false monarchy, of an usurping dynasty—that under all forms, and in all languages, tends only to the overthrow of legitimate governments, dynasties, and national institutions."

Paris, Feb. 3—Six o'clock.

"A letter from Bordeaux, this instant received, gives an account of a sedition which had just taken place in that town, and which was attended with fatal consequences. The people sought to oppose the embarkation of the corn destined for other departments. The opposition was so violent, that the military were called in and were obliged to fire upon them. A considerable number of persons were left dead on the spot, and a yet greater number wounded."

SAVANNAH, March 24.

By the ship Vulcan, Capt. Read, arrived at Savannah, in 52 days from Liverpool, papers of that city and London, have been received to the 25th Jan. but they add scarcely any thing to our previous accounts.

The principal Spa-field rioters have had their trials, & two of them have been actually convicted; one of whom, however, the young Watson, has hitherto eluded the pursuits of justice. Some of them have been acquitted on the charge of simple felony, and are to be tried for the offences of riot and conspiracy. The disturbances seem to have been little more than the ebullition of a blind multitude, urged perhaps by their wants, and inflamed by the speeches and writing of ignorant fanatics. Multitudes in a state of extreme suffering, are very easily excited, and those who talk the boldest and promise the most, and who are of course the most ignorant & presumptuous, will be attended to with most eagerness.

Boston, April 2.

South American Affairs.

I yesterday had only time to send you the substance of the following article, received from Capt. Tuck, of the ship Globe from Port-au-Prince. You will perceive that the information therein varies considerably from accounts received via Baltimore, and is of a more direct character. Tuck states—

That on the 27th of March a sloop arrived at Jacquelon from Barcelona in Venezuela, with information:

That on the 15th Feb. Gen. Bolivar was attacked near Barcelona by the royal General Morillo, with 4000 regulars from Carthage, &c. assisted by the whole Spanish naval force on the coast;—and that the battle lasted the whole day with various results:—

That on the 16th Bolivar intrenched himself in Barcelona, and was furiously attacked by the royalists, but succeeded in gallantly repulsing them every time;—and on the evening of the 16th perceiving the Spanish squadron advancing, he set fire to his squadron which was consumed, and incorporated the marines (600 in number) with his troops. He then explained to his army the necessity which compelled him to order the destruction of his squadron, and informed them they had no alternative but to conquer or die.—His address was answered with three cheers:—

That on the 17th Gen. Bolivar was again attacked by land and sea; but without effect:—And in the night the royalist threw up intrenchments; which were attacked and held by Bolivar, at the head of his troops and the royalist driven therewith great slaughter:—Being at the same time joined by Gen. Marino, Gen. B. was enabled to put the royalist to flight; and That when the sloop sailed, (the 18th) two battalions had joined Bolivar, and the revolutionary army was in high spirits, confident in the talents of their undaunted Chief.

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

Nat. C. Darr.

April 10. 1744 3w.

Public Notice.

Those persons who purchased articles at the sale of the personal estate of Zachariah Cromwell late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, held at the Hopes mills on the 4th and 5th inst. and have not complied with the terms of sale, are hereby notified to come forward and do so, before the 28th of April, or on that day the goods will be sold at public sale, at the risk of the former purchasers. The sale of which will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. Williams, Executors of Zachariah Cromwell.

April 10. 1744 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

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Robert Franklin, admr.

50 Dollars Reward.

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Thos. Gray, Admr.

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By order,
Thomas H. Bowie, Register.

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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 shew the same to any person wishing to purchase. For terms, apply to

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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.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 29th of April next, at his residence near Hunting-Town, on a credit of six months, the personal estate of Mary Jones, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one negro man, one boy and one girl, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Levin Stanforth, Admr.

April 3. 1744 3w.

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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.

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 gaol; and twenty dollars if caught in the county and brought to me, or lodged in the Washington gaol.

William Hill.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. D. Broom late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the subscriber, else they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Thos. Gray, Admr.

April 9. 1744 3w.

ANOTHER PROPHET.

The well known Adam Muller, the sooth-sayer, as he calls himself, stopped Nov. 24th at Berlin, on his way to Berlin. The man confides entirely in his reputation, has no passport with him, but shows, in order to legitimate himself, letters from several German sovereigns. The tranquility of Europe, he says, will not last longer than the summer of 1817, when, through the instigation of the French, the war will again break out; but France will be overpowered by the victorious allies, and the monarchy will be destroyed by being divided among different branches.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

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

April 10.

In Chancery,

April 3, 1817.

Robert Franklin, }
vs.
John Deale. }

A petition being filed concerning the application of the balance after satisfying the claim of the complainant on his mortgage, the creditors of the said Deale are warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of July next.

By order,
Thomas H. Bowie, Register.

April 10, 1744 3w.

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 shew the same to any person wishing to purchase. For terms, apply to

Th: Joyce.

Annapolis, April 10. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

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

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Thos. Gray, Admr.

April 9. 1744 3w.

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By order,
Thomas H. Bowie, Register.

April 10, 1744 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale, his personal property, consisting of a 4 horse wagon, with the

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 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 into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county; be published once in each week of 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 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 Hagerstown 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 home 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 president 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 direct, 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 Waste Goods for Rye, Oats and Corn.

150 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of February last, a Negro Man named Commodore, 36 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, much marked with the small pox; his winter clothes were a blue cloth jacket and trousers; he took with him sundry other clothing that cannot be described. He has a wife and children belonging to Mr. James Sterling, near Baltimore, and has been in the habit of visiting them with a pass every holiday for several years. Whosoever will take up said fellow, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of 100 dollars if taken in the State, if out of the State 150 dollars will be given.
Jacob Franklin,
West-River, A. A. County.

March 20, 1817.
The editors of the Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will insert the above once in each week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO PRINTERS.

A Great Bargain!

The Proprietor of the Establishment of the Allegany Federalist, offers for sale his Press, Types, and whole printing apparatus. To one who can act in the double capacity of Proprietor and Printer, it may be considered a profitable establishment. The terms will be very moderate and even advantageous. When the thriving situation, and future prospects of this town, are considered, it cannot but be seen that as a Press is every day more and more wanted, so it must, at no distant period, be a source of considerable emolument to its proprietor. For terms apply to the Editor in Cumberland.

March 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 18th of April, at my office, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for cash, all the right and estate of Henry Wood, of and to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Henry Wood now resides, near Friendship, in Anne Arundel county, also one negro man by the name of Philip, and one negro boy by the name of Stephen, being taken as the property of the said Henry Wood, to satisfy a debt due William P. Hardisty, administrator D. B. N. of James Whittington.
R. Welch, of Ben. Shiff.
A. A. County.

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

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 Elliot 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 12th 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, Adm'r.
March 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 4, 1817.

On application by petition of Mary Armiger & Ricard G. Hutton, administrators with the will annexed, of Jno Armiger, 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 Cassaway, Reg. Wills,
for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Armiger, 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 10th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March 1817.

Mary Armiger,
Ricard G. Hutton, } admrs.
March 6.

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the best way to take the "Ferry," formerly Holland's, 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 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.

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. Directions for Prayer. Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer. On Baptism. On the Lord's Supper. Feb. 20.

20 Dollars Reward

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home to go 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, 1816, 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 York. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.
Wm. H. Bann.

Upper Marlboro?
Sept. 28.

FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the water of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in the house, scantling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon, a part thereof being cleared and arable. If not sold by the second Monday of May next, it will on that day be sold at Public Sale, at the court house of the county aforesaid, on a credit of six, 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 20, 1817.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Feb. 22, 1817.

On application by petition of Caleb White, administrator of Reuben White, 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 Cassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

This is to give notice.

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 Reuben White, 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 sixth day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1817.

Caleb White, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, February 22d, 1817.

On application by petition of Benjamin H. Hutton, administrator of John Hutton, 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 Cassaway, 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 on the personal estate of John Hutton, 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 twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of February, 1817.

Benjamin H. Hutton, administrator.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 14, 1817.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Francis Cromwell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that they give 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.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel County, a Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Francis Cromwell, 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 subscribers, at or before the eleventh day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1817.

Jacob Williams, } admrs. D. B. N.
Francis Hancock, } W. A.
March 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 11, 1817.

On application by petition of Jacob Williams and Francis Hancock, administrators de bonis non with the will annexed, of Joshua A. late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, that they give 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.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Joshua A. 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 subscribers, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of March, 1817.

Jacob Williams, } admrs. D. B. N.
Francis Hancock, } W. A.
March 13.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Arney Curran, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the subscribers legal 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, } Extra.
Dennis Claude, }
January 23.

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 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 few 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 is a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenants, and a well of good water. The whole capable of being made one of the best growing farms in the state.

March 27.

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 on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; with 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 Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Chesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. E. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe 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 mill seat thereon.

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

Richard Loochman.

Feb. 13.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, this valuable tract of land lying in South River Neck, in Anne Arundel County, commonly called Gresham, seven miles from Annapolis, containing from three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres. This land bounds on the head waters of Rhode River, and is within half a mile of South River; it affords in their proper seasons, an abundant supply of fish, wild fowl, and oysters. The soil of this land is exceeded in fertility by none in the neighborhood, and is very susceptible of improvement from the application of Plaster; a part thereof, now in clover, is well watered, and heavily timbered; with a fine orchard that produces abundantly, with a variety of other fruit. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, suitably elevated to render the situation remarkable for good health, a kitchen, two tobacco houses, cow-house, stables, and other out-houses. He will also sell the stock on said farm, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with plantation utensils, twenty barrels of corn, seed oats, with a quantity of provender, and several thousand weight of tobacco, ready for packing, with the time of the hands now employed on the farm, and give immediate possession if sold by 20th April, inst.

Isaac Mayo, Trustee.

Gresham, 3d April, 1817.

N. B. He will also sell at private sale, the two tracts of land lately advertised at public sale, called Part of Bessenden and Gassaway's Meadows, bounding on Grebe Creek, South River, by authority of a law of the last session, and an order from the Chancellor of Maryland.

Isaac Mayo, Trustee.

Gresham, 3d April, 1817.

N. B. He will also sell at private sale, the two tracts of land lately advertised at public sale, called Part of Bessenden and Gassaway's Meadows, bounding on Grebe Creek, South River, by authority of a law of the last session, and an order from the Chancellor of Maryland.

Isaac Mayo, Trustee.

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.

—

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 Tracy'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.

Eljah Weems, Executor.

Elk 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 28th 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 Stuart Ridgely.

These tracts, adjoining each other, contain about 300 acres, with a sufficient proportion of timber. The soil is peculiarly adapted to plasters and clover, and much of the cleared land is 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 mill 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 prop 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, } Admrs
Edward Lloyd, }

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 5 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 an order of the honorable orphans court of Anne Arundel County, will be exposed at public sale, on Friday the 18th day of April instant, all the personal estate of Ann Marsh, late of said county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums of twenty dollars and under the cash to be paid, and all sums over twenty dollars the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or note, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, to be approved of by the subscriber. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Jacob Williams, Executor.

April 3.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner on the subscribers lands lying on the Patuxent, or hauling the same at his landing, formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determined after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benj. McCarty.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, April 1.

Care Wm. Arnold, Geo. Adams—
Jos. Bates, (1) Ed J. Beckwith, Sarah Bates, Wm. Bates, John Bolte, Maj. Blackford, Edward Baldwin, Jane Black, Saml. Burgess, Robt. Bowie, Thos. H. Bowie, (2) Brice B. Brewer, (3) Thos. Ricknell, Mr. Brewer, Jos. N. Brewer, Mary Birret, Ellen Barclay, Philip Curran, Mary Gross, Thos. R. Carroll, Eliza Chaney, Richd. Chew, Mr. Carroll, John Carr, Robt. Crick, Jos. B. Clark, Albert J. Clegett, Henry Dickenson, George Deeverest, Geo. Dewes, James Fongle, L. P. Dennis, Henry Duval, (2) Sarah M. Dorsey, Captain Evans, Andrew Elliot, Nich. Forrest, Mary A. Fenous, Capt. Foster, John Fenton, John Freidag, Augustin Gambriel, (2) Mr. Goodman, Mrs. Gambriel, Charles Gulesberry, Magdaline Gicosa, Thomas Hendry, E. Hewitt, Danl. Hutchins, M. Hammond, Richard Hall, Louisa Harwood, (2) Wm. H. Hall, John Hatherly, Ned Hammond, Henry Holland, (2) Harriott Hart, Jas. Hives, Danl. Jacob, Mary Heand, Benj. G. Jones, Susan Lane, John Laxer, Elizabeth Malliken, Mr. Maguire, Eleonor McPherson, Wm. B. Martin, Danl. Mahoney, Jas. Miller, John Morrison, Lewis Meyers, Rebecca Newton—
Jas. Potus, George Parker, An. Geo. W. Parker, (2) Roger Perry, Wm. Prout, Elizabeth Phillips, Wm. Ross, Ezekiel Richardson, Moses Rice, Michael Rival, John McClements, Rayd Purnel F. Smith, (2) Wm. S. Smith, Le-muel Scott, John Simmons, John Sablin, John Smith, Mary Steuart, Cha. Scradl, Jas. Simmons, Geo. Smith, John Sewal, (2) Benj. Sewell, Wm. Saunders, Sarah Stinecomb, Anne Smith, Caleb Sears, Jas. Thomas, Henrietta Tasker, Mr. Tomlinson, Elizabeth Thomas, Rachel Tuck, Anne Watkins, R. B. Watts, (3) Henry Woodward, Sarah P. Whiffing, Osborn Williams, Richd. Welch, Gen. Win-der, The Sheriff of A. A. County, Richd. Weems, Robt. Willson, Jas. C. Will-son, Sarah Whittington, Wm. Urquhart, Capt Henry Wright, (2) Philip Wallace, Dr. Tobias Watkins, Louisa Weeden.

John Munroe, P. M.

April 3.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis,

A NEGRO LAD NAMED

CHARLES,

about 17 years old—This servant was purchased by me from Mr. Henry Warring, of Prince George's county, who still owns his mother. Charles, is no doubt, lurking about in that neighbourhood. When owned by Mr. Warring, his name was NACE or NACEY. I have ascertained that on Thursday last, he crossed South river upper ferry. The story he told there was, that he had been only hired to me, and his time being out, Mr. Warring had sent for him to come home. His cloaths were a fur hat, tolerably good, a blue cloth round jacket, corduroy pantaloons, shoes &c. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stoops in walking, and swings his arms; his face is thin and of a dark olive complexion, his hair short and wooly, the whites of his eyes always red and clouded, one of his ears looks as if its edge had been trimmed or pared with a knife; on the inside (or nearly on it) of his lower lip, towards the corner of his mouth, he has a wart. Whoever secures this slave and lodges him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all proper expenses paid if brought home.

Thomas H. Bowie.

April 3.

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.

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.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1817.

This being the day appointed by the Prince Regent for the meeting of both Houses of Parliament, his Royal Highness came down in state, and entered the House of Peers at two o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by all the great Officers of State; the Earl of Liver-pool carried the Sword of State, on his Royal Highness's right hand; the Marquis of Winchester carried the Crown on a cushion on his left.

In a few minutes after the Regent had taken his seat on the throne, the Commons having been summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the Bar of the House of Peers, with their Speaker at their head, when his Royal Highness delivered to both Houses of Parliament the following speech—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamentable indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honour of the country against the Government of Algiers, have been attended with the most complete success.

The splendid achievement of his Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the king of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of all Christian captives then within the territory of Algiers, and to the renunciation by its Government of the practice of Christian slavery.

I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement so interesting to humanity, and reflecting from the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honour on the British nation.

In India, the refusal of the Government of Nepal to ratify a treaty of peace, which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations.

The judicious arrangements of the governor-general, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his Majesty's forces, and of those of the East India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established upon the just and honourable terms of the original treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow.

I recommend the state of the Public Income and Expenditure to your early and serious attention.

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the revenue of the last year; but I trust that it is to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation to believe that you will find it practicable to provide for the public service of the year, without making any addition to the burthens of the people, and without adopting any measures injurious to that system by which the Public Credit of the country has been hitherto sustained.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the arrangements which were made in the last Session of Parliament, with a view to a New Silver Coinage, have been completed with unprecedented expedition.

I have given directions for the immediate issue of the new coin; & I trust that this measure will be productive of considerable advantages to the trade and internal transactions of the country.

The Distresses consequent upon the termination of a war of such unusual extent and duration have been felt, with greater or less severity, throughout all the Nations of

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IN COUNCIL.

March 14, 1817.

Ordered that the following laws, passed by the general assembly, at December session, 1815, 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 president 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, 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 for 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.

In Chancery,

April 3, 1817.

Robert Franklin, }
vs.
John Deale.

A petition being filed concerning the application of the balance after satisfying the claim of the complainant on his mortgage, the creditors of the said Deale are warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof before the first day of July next.

By order,

Thomas H. Bowie, Register.

April 10,

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—One tract situated on Patterson Creek, near the mouth of Patuxent River, in said county, containing about three hundred and sixtieth 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 half the purchase money cash, half in 12 months, giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Nat. C. Dare.

April 10.

3w.

Public Notice.

Those persons who purchased articles at the sale of the personal estate of Zachariah Cromwell late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, held at the Hopes' mills on the 4th and 5th inst. and have not complied with the terms of sale, are hereby notified to come forward and do so, before the 25th of April, or on that day the goods will be sold at public sale, at the risk of the former purchasers. The sale of which will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. Williams, Executors of Za. Francis Hancock, Zachariah Cromwell.

April 10.

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.

All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. D. Broom late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the subscriber, else they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

April 3.

Thos. Gray, admr.

For Sale

The proprietor of the Maryland Gazette, has for sale his Press, Types, and other apparatus. To one who has the double capacity of Printer and Editor, it may be considered a very moderate and even advantageous offer. When the thriving situation and sure prospects of this town are considered, it cannot but be seen that a Press is every day more and more wanted, so it must, at no distant period, be a source of considerable emolument to its proprietor. For terms apply to the Editor in Cumberland.

March 27.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, no directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 18th of April, at my office, in the City of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, for cash, all the right and title of Henry Wood, of and to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Henry Wood now resides, near the ship, in Anne-Arundel county, also one negro man by the name of John, and one negro boy by the name of Stephen, being taken as the property of the said Henry Wood, to satisfy a debt due William P. Hardisty, administrator D. B. N. of James Whitely, deceased.

R. Welch, of Ben. Hill, A. A. County.

LANDS FOR SALE

The subscriber offers at private sale either of the two following farms, viz. 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 Le 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 erected, are in complete repair. There is also a well of fine water, and a fine apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjacent to the above, and contains about 100 acres. This land is not inferior to the one in the county, is under good cultivation, and has a commodious dwelling, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and a corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their fertile 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 to

Jno. T. B. B. Annapolis, April 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 Elliot 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 1st 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.

FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the water of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in house scantling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon, &c. thereof being cleared and arable, not sold by the second Monday of the next, it will on 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, it deed will be given for the land.

March 20, 1817.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid to any person 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 is rather light. The above woman was away from Col. Waring of Maryland, Pleasant, about the 16th June, whom I purchased her. She has heard of in the neighbourhood of William Hillard's near Pig-Point. It is supposed she has been waiting for a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in the more, Washington, Annapolis, &c. Her clothing she recollects, excepting a green stuff frock.

Upper Marlboro? Sept. 20.

FOR SALE

I will sell on Green 4 and 500 ft river, between Calve and the staple bounding in rail having an excellent fruits thereon. Commodious and well wiled in their season I will exchange in any of the western shore at those incline change, will view needless to ent letters on the and to; as I w bargain with me and form their c thereof, and not of mine.

April 17.

Pub

By virtue of Chancery, will be on the pre Tuesday the 27th dwelling place of Anne Ar consisting of and, containing and lies within joining the la Robinson, and e the improve welling houses necessary out ho the said land which are a large timber. A seemed unnece purchase can Johnson, re the terms of sa user shall give security, for pay, with interest on the day of tion of the sal purchase money orised to give

April 17.

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The other farm is nearly adjacent to the above, and contains about 100 acres. This land is not inferior to the one in the county, is under good cultivation, and has a commodious dwelling, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and a corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their fertile 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 to

Jno. T. B. B. Annapolis, April 27.

Notice is hereby given,

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Bennett Sollers, Admr.

FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the water of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in house scantling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon, &c. thereof being cleared and arable, not sold by the second Monday of the next, it will on 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, it deed will be given for the land.

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Upper Marlboro? Sept. 20.

FOR SALE

I will sell on Green 4 and 500 ft river, between Calve and the staple bounding in rail having an excellent fruits thereon. Commodious and well wiled in their season I will exchange in any of the western shore at those incline change, will view needless to ent letters on the and to; as I w bargain with me and form their c thereof, and not of mine.

April 17.

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 Inland creeks, in Calvert county; well adapted to the staple products of Maryland; abounding 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 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. 2 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, 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 ending 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. Terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months on 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. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Calvert county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 24th of April next, at his residence near Hunting-Town, on a credit of six months, the personal estate of M. Jones, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one negro man, one boy and one girl, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture. Sale at 1 o'clock.

Levin Stanforth, Adm'r.
April 3.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, Feb. 22, 1817.

On application by petition of Caleb White, administrator of Reuben White, 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 in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

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

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, both obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Reuben White, 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 sixth day of May next; they otherwise will be excluded by law from benefit of said estate. Given under hand this 20th day of March, 1817.

Caleb White, Adm'r.

For Sale or Rent.

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

April 17. 2 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 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. 22

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.

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.

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.

TO PRINTERS.

A Great Bargain!

The Proprietor of the Establishment of the Allegany Federalist, offers for sale his Press, Types, and whole printing apparatus. To one who can act in the double capacity of Proprietor and Printer, it may be rendered a profitable establishment. The terms will be very moderate and very advantageous. When the thriving situation, and future prospects of this town are considered, it cannot but be seen that as a Press is every day more and more wanted, so it must, at no distant period, be a source of considerable emolument to its proprietor. For terms apply to the Editor in Cumberland.

March 27. 4t.

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. Joyce.

Annapolis, April 10. 3 3w.

Elk 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 6th 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 Sterrett 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 is 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 Elliott'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, Adm'r.
Edward Lloyd, Adm'r.

April 3. 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.

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 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 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 3. 4

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATED.

MATTHEW CAREY UNVEILED.

We request the particular attention of your readers to the subjoined correspondence between the honorable Robert H. Goldsborough, of the United States' senate and Matthew Carey, author of the Olive Branch. It appears that Mr. Carey was in search of additional matter, comprising documentary evidence, for an eighth edition of his catch-penny mischievous book.

In order to keep up the deception so far practiced successfully of great fairness, impartiality and candour, Carey addressed a circular letter to many distinguished gentlemen of the federal party, professing to desire a correction of any errors or deficiencies that might have occurred to them. He calculated that this circular would be treated with silent contempt, or disposed of as the hundreds of similar communications are by members of congress, and that he might refer to this circular and this silence as evidence of a total absence of all "errors and deficiencies" in his book, or as an implied admission of the accuracy and truth of his statements. Unfortunately for poor Matthew, in addressing one of his artful circulars to senator Goldsborough, according to the vulgar adage "he caught the wrong sow by the ear" and received the full length of her task, which from his dreadful groans & terrible contortions of body must have unseamed him from the nape to the chops. He that plays at bowls, must not grumble if he gets rubbers.

The proper light, however, in which this affair is to be viewed, is this. Carey wishing to compass a little more cash by another edition of his poisonous pamphlet, addressed a circular to distinguished individuals of both political parties with a fraudulent intent. From his friends he expected to derive the aid indicated in his letter, and from his adversaries he was quite certain of receiving no notice, which would enable him to say, that he appealed to all parties, and was at liberty to presume from their silence an acquiescence in his statements and the deduction drawn from them. It was every body's business and therefore no body's, to expose the designs of the man, and to disappoint him in his fraudulent purposes. His book for a long time, had been gradually corrupting the minds of the people. It may be denominated modern political philosophy, teaching error under the guise of unprejudiced philanthropy, inculcating truth. In other words, hypocrisy, clandestinely spreading infidelity, dressed in the pure raiment, and assuming the form of true evangelical religion "whispering peace." It had become the duty of every body to check the progress of such monstrous imposture by means commensurate with those relied on by the impostor to accomplish his work of delusion. The stream had been suffered to flow and to overflow, and to ramify into countless directions, until it became the common fountain of politics from which our children and the whole body of the people were likely to slake their thirst, and to imbibe the deadly poison. Carey's answer to Mr. Goldsborough's letter has exhibited him without his mask, and in all his native deformity. His style of vituperatory recrimination and billingsgate abuse, betrays the true disposition and character of the man. In the place of the meek, gentle, impartial, unprejudiced enquirer after truth, he exhibits himself the furious, vindictive, implacable, persecuting partizan, as far removed from his pretensions to a zealous devotion to the public good and a perfect party neutrality and indifference which he arrogates, as the pale moon is from the glorious orb of day.

It would seem, under this conviction of the disposition, character and object of the man, and an actual knowledge of the pernicious effects wrought by his book, Mr. Goldsborough gave a conscientious, and certainly a most correct opinion of his book. It no doubt required all that firmness, for which Mr. G. is remarkable, to overcome the repugnance he must have felt in writing the reply called for by Carey's letter. To have been silent would be to afford more negative evidence in favor of the work, and so far to

have lent his countenance to the fraudulent scheme. Unless he could consent to become accessory to Carey's views he could not avoid making some kind of a reply. Forced to speak, what could he say? To approve would have been wicked and false; to pass it over lightly, hypocritical and mean; and in disapproving we do not see how Mr. Goldsborough could well express himself otherwise than he did. Mr. Carey compelled him to speak and he ought to have borne the answer. He asked him for his opinion, "to point out errors and deficiencies unreservedly"; he asked him for his aid—Mr. Goldsborough had nothing to contribute, and having formed an opinion of the book, he took the author at his word, and gave it to him unreservedly. In return for the trouble of reading the book and the circular, and gratifying Mr. Carey's request to express his free opinion of it, scavenger like, the fellow has run to the mud pile he appears to have scraped together, and bespattered Mr. Goldsborough with the filthiest contents of the gutter. We are gratified, for the mask is now torn from Carey's face, and his character is exhibited in high relief. Let the fruit be henceforth judged by the tree. Let the Olive Branch be read as the production of the man who wrote the abusive letter to Mr. Goldsborough, and henceforth the antidote will accompany the poison. If Mr. Carey will only publish the correspondence in his eighth edition we will promise him all our aid in circulating the work.

We close the article by thanking the friend who was instrumental in obtaining a copy of the correspondence.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1816.

SIR,

The encouragement with which the proposals for the eighth edition of the Olive Branch have been honored, is sufficient to warrant the publication. I therefore intend to put it to press on or about the 1st February next, and to publish it early in April.

I am sincerely desirous of correcting whatever errors may be in it, and rendering it as unexceptionably as my means of information and leisure will allow. I therefore request you will, if perfectly convenient, unreservedly point out any of its errors or deficiencies that have occurred to you. To any such suggestions, due attentions shall be paid. I sincerely seek truth. And if I do not attain my object, it shall not be for want of suitable endeavors.

I have in all former editions, notwithstanding my utmost exertions, laboured under a very great deficiency of documents. I most respectfully and earnestly solicit your aid, and shall receive with thankfulness any documents you may think proper to communicate. Such of them as you direct, shall be safely returned, by

Your obedient humble servant

M. CAREY.

WASHINGTON, Franklin House,

January 6, 1817.

SIR,

I have just received a letter from you, in which you are pleased to announce to me the contemplated publication of the eighth edition of the Olive Branch, and request me "unreservedly" to point out its errors and deficiencies—professing yourself desirous to correct them, and earnestly solicit my aid in communicating any documents for that purpose.

Allured, like many others, by the title of this book, I read it a year or two ago, and I was much surprised to find it a virulent party work, as to see a result so diametrically opposite to an avowed intention. If a zealous and artful partizan had employed his time in culling out incidents and fragments and in colouring them to his own taste, with a view of degrading one of the great political parties in this country and of elevating the other, he could scarcely have been more successful in his artifice and false in his glosses, than the impartial author of the Olive Branch has been.

I should not have been disappointed, if the work had not been strictly impartial; for I did not anticipate it; but my astonishment was great indeed to find, that it was wholly destitute of every claim to such character.

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The opera was performed at the 6th theatre contained information of General R. After a discussion cantons of Caracas, with provisions, Genat. at Pilla formation of enemy in Bar worthy of C Bolivar, with arrows and himself in a mounted six of 16, two o of 6, supply ions to resist Notwithsta that presente mined to re and assure n what had bee ot wish to b f my operati ng of the 7th where I eac division of C night Lmarc At sunrise, umn of chas of Clarines, ana. I dire sion of the es the city d Portugal, epting the arino, and me time, i roach, as I he intended.

Whilst this Jimenez resis and effor recover the a disposit succeeded in sition such d marched d firing was k d the rebels attempt; a and they not b thrum, as sed, that so obstin ving reconq the positio ade disposi h the rest c h the Marc eding col. panies of rporps, to e lose the ene formed, at realized. The small l y, as exhib ment, is i ascribed to ops. Each conduct c of the ene killed, wound Notwithstan accomplish a last str oy from thy or thereto a retreat to place, whe t, but obs duct, and s provision

...of 3 who were taken
by the military. Several more have
since been arrested and are now
detained.
The guard remained on board all
night to protect the vessel from fur-
ther damage.
We have restated the prominent
causes and effects of this shameful
affair. We refrain from the expres-
sion of those feelings naturally exci-
ted by it, because the case of the
prisoners will soon be tried by
their country. As regards others,
a committee of the city council
is now engaged in settling the af-
fair to the bottom. The general o-
pinion has strongly pointed at a man
high in station in our local adminis-
tration, as criminally negligent of
the solemn duties for which we was
sworn to execute. If this enquiry
is made in the spirit of truth, how-
ever it may terminate, our citizens
will be satisfied and people abroad
fully informed of the facts. But if
any unfair means are used to evade
it, it will remain a stain on the cha-
racter of N. Orleans, that all the
waters of her Mississippi cannot
blanche. Until this enquiry is closed,
we shall suspend further re-
marks—Nor should we now have
touched on it, but to prevent mis-
representations from going abroad.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BARCELONA. Translated for the Baltimore Patriot. From the Carracas Gazette of Feb. 26, 1817.

The operations of the army, from
the 6th to the 10th of February are
contained in the following despatch
of General Real.

After a difficult march from the
cantons of Orituco and Chaguanas,
with a scarcity of water and
provisions, I arrived on the 6th
inst. at Pillar, where I received in-
formation of the situation of the
enemy in Barcelona. From persons
worthy of credit, I learned that
Bolívar, with 1000 men, armed with
muskets and fire arms, had fortified
himself in a convent, where he had
mounted six pieces of artillery, one
of 16, two of 12, two of 8, and one
of 6, supplying himself with provi-
sions to resist a long siege.

Notwithstanding the difficulties
that presented themselves, I deter-
mined to reconnoitre Barcelona,
and assure myself of the truth of
what had been told me; as I did
not wish to be deceived in the least
of my operations. At 5 in the morn-
ing of the 7th, I marched to Juncal,
where I encamped, and joined the
division of Clarines, and at 12 at
night I marched on the city.

At sunrise, after uniting the com-
mand of chassateurs and the division
of Clarines, commanded by colonel
Gans, I directed them to take pos-
session of the bridge, which sepa-
rates the city from the suburb call-
ed Portugal, with a design of inter-
rupting the communication with
Barino, and observing him at the
same time, in case he should ap-
proach, as I repeatedly understood
he intended.

Whilst this officer and colonel
Gans resisted the constant at-
tacks and efforts made by the enemy
to recover the bridge, I attacked them
on the opposite side of the city, and
succeeded in driving to their strong
position such of the inhabitants as
had marched out to interrupt us.—
Firing was kept up during the day
and the rebels were repulsed in eve-
ry attempt; and, I am persuaded,
they not being so well fortified
as I am, as some prisoners con-
fessed, that they would not have
been so obstinate in their attacks,
having reconnoitred to my satis-
faction, the position of the bandits,
made dispositions to join Benza,
with the rest of the army, and at 4
o'clock I marched, until I approach-
ed the bank, at the same time
sending col. Urreztzeta, with two
companies of Granada, and three of
Corps, to enter the city, and to
lose the enemy anew. This was
accomplished, and my expectations
were realized.

The small loss sustained by the
enemy, as exhibited by the annexed
document, is in a great measure to
be ascribed to the ardour of the
soldiers. Each corps has admired
the conduct of the others. The
loss of the enemy will exceed 300
killed, wounded and missing.
Notwithstanding that my designs
were accomplished, I wished to
use a last stratagem, to draw the
enemy from their position, and in-
terdict the freedom of the debates
in that House, which Lord Cochrane
was pleased to indulge in. Mr.
Brougham told his Lordship with
manly intrepidity that if this offen-
sive line of conduct was persisted

in by his Lordship, he (Mr. Brough-
ham) would feel it to be his duty to
move, either that the public be ex-
cluded from all participation in the
debates of their Representatives, or
that the question of Parliamentary
Reform should be dropped forever.
It is thus, by intemperate advocates,
that the cause of moderate and gra-
dual reform will be ultimately lost.

On Saturday evening the Orontes
frigate, Capt. Cochrane, arrived at
Portsmouth, from the Mauritius,
the Cape of Good Hope, and St.
Helena.—The Orontes left St. He-
lena on the 4th ult. and brings a full
confirmation of the reports some
time in circulation, of a restless
spirit having broken out among
Buonaparte's companions at St. He-
lena. Las Casas and his son had
been expelled from the island, and
had arrived at the Cape of Good
Hope, in the Griffin sloop of war,
when the Orontes left that settle-
ment. The charges against Las
Casas and his son are, for concert-
ing an improper correspondence with
persons of some notoriety in various
parts of Europe, but more particu-
larly in France. It was, however,
strongly suspected at St. Helena
and the Cape, as we have already
hinted to our readers, that Las Casas
had no other object in view, but that
of separating himself from Buona-
parte, who had of late become so
peevish and discontented, that all
around him were kept in perpetual
misery. As a proof of the correct-
ness on which this surmise is found-
ed, Las Casas actually refused to
take leave of Buonaparte previous
to his quitting St. Helena, although
most pressing invited and urged
to this act of common civility.—
It is supposed that Las Casas, whose
habitual cunning and dexterity at
dissimulation were never equalled,
declined the parting interview, least
any thing should occur to frustrate
his fixed resolution of quitting a ser-
vice, with which, from his appetite
for intrigue, being completely balked,
he has long since had abundant
reason to be disgusted.—Buonaparte
was reported to be in bad health
when the Orontes left St. Helena.
He still obstinately adhered to his
haughty resolution of not taking ex-
ercise within those limits which sub-
jected him to the escort of a British
Officer. His medical attendants
have informed him in vain that his
health would suffer from this priva-
tion of air and exercise.

Here follows a detail of the ser-
vices rendered by, and compliments
to particular officers. Number of
killed and wounded in the affair of
the 8th, 13 killed and 50 wounded,
7 missing—total 69.

In consequence of these opera-
tions, says the Carracas Gazette,
the city of Barcelona remains block-
aded from the 10th, by all the roads
excepting that of Cumana. On the
12th, the royal squadron, which
was returning to Cumana, attacked
four vessels, which it encountered
near the port of Barcelona, cannon-
aded them, and pursued them so
closely, as compelled some of them
to ground.—The squadron then pro-
ceeded to Cumana, from whence it
will shortly return.

The Gazette of the 5th March,
says, on the 26th of February, the
squadron returned from Cumana,
with the artillery required. On the
27th, the active Chacon caused the
Canejo, a beautiful pilot boat, ground-
ed on the 12th, to be raised; and
finding her not much injured, has
determined to arm her. The re-
bels presented themselves on the
shore to impede this operation, but
a few cannon shot caused them to
disappear. The forces of the royal
squadron are in possession of the
Moro, and the vessels anchored be-
fore it.

On the 14th of February, Gene-
ral Morillo was at the village of San
Fernando, and would shortly be in
the town of Calabozo.

From London papers received at the
Office of the New-York Daily Ad-
vertiser.

London, Feb. 18.
At a late hour last night we re-
ceived the Paris papers of Friday,
but they do not contain much in-
telligence of interest. We have given
extracts from them in another co-
lumn. The French funds are with-
in a mere fraction of 61. The wea-
ther throughout the whole of the
continent is described as being equal-
ly mild & favourable as in this coun-
try.

The Gallery of the House of
Commons, and the avenues leading to
it, were last night crowded with
strangers, who had waited from an
early hour, in the expectation of
hearing the Report of the Secret
Committee, respecting the late dis-
turbances. The Report so anxiously
looked for, was not however, read-
y; but we understand it has been
promised for to-night. In the mean-
time, those who had visited the
House from motives of curiosity,
were not altogether disappointed;
for Lord Cochrane and Mr. Brough-
ham occupied the attention of the
House with an interesting conversa-
tion, arising out of the subject of
Parliamentary reform. The Noble
Lord had previously, in a lecture
upon reform, incurred the marked
censure of the Speaker for emitting
an opinion which we hope is pecu-
liar to his Lordship. His objection-
able expressions were, that "the peo-
ple of Scotland not having any share
in making the laws, were not bound
to obey them." Nettled, perhaps,
at the check which the experience
of his genius received from the calm
and dignified occupier of the Chair,
his Lordship challenged Mr. Brough-
ham to a sort of single combat in
argument. The country has much
reason to be satisfied with the noble
and generous conduct of the latter
gentleman, and the House of Com-
mons collectively and individually
has much reason to be proud of such
an accession of talent and integrity.
Alluding to a most indiscreet menace
against the freedom of the debates
in that House, which Lord Cochrane
was pleased to indulge in, Mr.
Brougham told his Lordship with
manly intrepidity that if this offen-
sive line of conduct was persisted

in by his Lordship, he (Mr. Brough-
ham) would feel it to be his duty to
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ercise within those limits which sub-
jected him to the escort of a British
Officer. His medical attendants
have informed him in vain that his
health would suffer from this priva-
tion of air and exercise.

The Orontes has brought home
from the Cape another of Buona-
parte's attendants, a Pole, by the
name of Piontowsky, not Piontow-
sky, as the public have been made
to believe, in order to connect him
with the celebrated Polish family of
the latter name. This person has
also been dubbed a Colonel by com-
mon fame, which is an honour to
which he has no claim. He merely
held the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in
some obscure Polish regiment in
Buonaparte's service, and he liter-
ally forced himself upon the British
Government, who giving credit to
his story, gave him a passage to St.
Helena, in a storeship which fol-
lowed the Northumberland. On his
landing at St. Helena, Buonaparte
said he did not know him, and would
not see him for many weeks.

On the above interesting subject
the Hull Advertiser, received yester-
day, contains the following con-
firmatory details:
Extract of a letter from Captain
Clifford, of the Prince Regent, of
Hull, recently arrived in the Chan-
nel, to his father at that port:—
I watered at St. Helena, being
only allowed to come to an an-
chor and not permitted to go on
shore, or have any communication
with the island. A frigate then un-
der way was ordered to supply us
with water, and as soon as that was
done we were ordered by the Adm.
to sail immediately, & not to lay to
until we were out of sight of the
island.—They take great care of
Buonaparte. The officers told us he
seldom leaves his house, and is ve-
ry much dissatisfied with his situa-
tion, as also with the allowance.—
Las Casas had been detected in at-
tempting a clandestine correspon-
dence with some people in Paris,
through the medium of a Lady in
London. A letter had been de-
tected in the lining of a black silk
jacket, written on very fine silk, in
cyphers; the contents are yet un-
known, for the want of key. Las
Casas was removed and confined as
a close prisoner. Buonaparte, a few
days before, in a fit of spleen, had
cut up a quantity of plate and sold
it, under pretence that his allow-
ance was not enough.

If he escapes from this place,
there is no other in which he would
be secure; four vessels of war con-

stantly traipse round the island, no
fishing boats are allowed to be out
after sunset, and all have a ticket
given them in the morning, which
they must produce every night.—
In fact, if he escapes from thence,
he must be something more than
man.

The "Lady in London" alluded
to in the above letter, we suspect
to be Madame, or rather Signora
Piontowski.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.
Extract of a letter from Hiwassee.
With regard to the rifles pre-
sented by the President of the U.
States, as a reward for the extraor-
dinary enterprise of three young
Cherokee warriors, I must give you
a short history.

The Creeks were fortified on a
point of land formed by a bend of
the Tallapoosa river, at a place
which, from its shape obtained the
name of Horse-Shoe. The river was
deemed a sufficient security, on ac-
count of its depth, and that part of
the point adjoining the country was
strongly fortified by the Creeks,
quite across the Isthmus, with large
square timber well put together and
raised high. Gen. Jackson approach-
ed the works with such artillery as he
had; the Cherokee warriors having
been posted on the opposite side of
the river, to prevent any reinforce-
ments from coming to the Creeks. He
then commenced a cannonade on the
works, while the Cherokees and
Creeks fought across the river with
small arms. The General found
that his artillery was too light to
make any effectual impression on
the works—the Cherokee warriors,
at the same time, found that their
fire across the river promised no-
thing—they grew impatient—and
three young Cherokees plunged into
the river, while the battle was rag-
ing, and swam towards that point
of the Horse-Shoe where the Creeks
had secured their water-craft. As
these three brave Cherokees ap-
proached the shore, they were fired
at by the Creeks, & one was wound-
ed—two reached the shore unhurt;
each of these seized a canoe and re-
crossed the river; the two canoes
were then filled with other Chero-
kees, who crossed over and seized a
number of canoes, and returned. By
these means, in a short time, nearly
all the Cherokees landed themselves
on the Horse-Shoe, attacked the
Creeks there drove them, and burn-
ed their cabins. Gen. Jackson, find-
ing that the Creeks were attacked
in their rear, on their own fortified
ground, made an assault on the
works by escalade, and carried them,
with the loss of some valuable offi-
cers and men; but notwithstanding
the works were carried, the Creeks
fought obstinately till night, when a
few escaped. It was estimated that
about seven hundred Creeks fell in
the action. The Cherokee warriors
suffered considerably, as well as
the American troops. A regular
regiment, commanded by Col. Wil-
liams, lost a number of men in car-
rying the works. Col. Williams as-
sured me, that, had it not been for
the enterprise of the Cherokees in
crossing the river, as stated, nearly
his whole regiment would have been
cut to pieces."

Nat. Int.
The Vestry
Of the Protestant Episcopal Parish
of St. James, Anne-Arundel county,
give notice, that a Clergyman is want-
ed in said Parish, and have authorised
the subscriber to receive applications on
the subject. Letters addressed to him,
at Annapolis, will be immediately at-
tended to.
D. Murray.
4w.
April 24.

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.
3w.
April 24.

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 fif-
teen 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 Morris, Adm'r.
3w.
April 24.

CONCERT.
Signior Carusi and Family.
Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of
Annapolis, and its vicinity,
that they will have
a Concert
on
Friday next, 25th inst.
AT THE BALL ROOM.
The pieces which they intend to per-
form are selected from the most es-
teemed authors.
PART FIRST.
Overture—full band, Garwets
Harmony piece—2 Clar-
inets, 2 French Horns,
and Bass, Rami
Song—Faithless Emma,
Sole—Violin, Kreutzer
Concerto on the Piano
Forte, by a young
lady of this city ac-
companied by the
Orchestra, Nicola
Song—The Wood Robin,
Symphony—full band, Garwets
PART SECOND.
MILITARY BAND.
Overture to Lodoika, Kreutzer
Andante—I have loved
thee with Copenhagen
Waltz, Carusi
March and Rondo taken
from the Panarmoni-
can, Haydn
Andante—la Clamenza
di titus, Haydn
To end with the Patriotic Airs, Wash-
ington's March, Hail Columbia, and
Yankee Doodle.
Tickets of admission one dollar, to
be had at the Door on the evening of
the Concert.
Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.
April 24.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to
me directed out of Calvert county court,
will be exposed to public sale, on Fri-
day the 9th of May next, at 3 o'clock
P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek town,
Two negro men, called Will; taken
as the property of Joseph Griffiss, de-
ceased, and sold to satisfy a debt due
George Hoofman. For cash.
Jno. Clure, Sh'ff.
of Calvert county.
April 24.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to
me directed out of Calvert county court,
will be exposed to public sale, on Fri-
day 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 Brink-
horn, containing one hundred and fifty
acres more or less; taken as the prop-
erty of William C. Dawkins, and sold
to satisfy a debt due George Hoof-
man.
Jno. Clure, Sh'ff.
of Calvert county.
April 24.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni
expons to me directed out of Calvert
county court, will be exposed to pub-
lic 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 Ster-
ling's Nest, containing one hundred
and fourteen acres, more or less. The
above is taken as the property of Sa-
rah Jones, and sold to satisfy a debt
due Richard H. Harwood.
Jno. Clure, Sh'ff.
of Calvert county.
April 24.

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

NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration on the personal
estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne
Arundel county, deceased, requests all
persons having claims against said es-
tate, to present them, properly au-
thenticated, and those indebted to
make immediate payment.
George Kirby, Adm'r.
3w.
April 17.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby forewarned
hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing
in any manner, on the subscriber's land
lying on the Patuxent, or heading the
boats at his landing, formerly called
Scottman's Channel, now known as
Plains, as he is determined, after this
notice to enforce the law against all
trespassers.
Benj. McGehee
April 3.

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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 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 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 president 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 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 take 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.

In Chancery,

April 3, 1817.

Robert Franklin,
vs.
John Deale.

A petition being filed concerning the application of the balance after satisfying the claim of the complainant on his mortgage, the creditors of the said Deale are warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of July next.

By order,
Thomas H. Bowie, Register.
April 10,

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

April 10. Nat. C. Darc. 3w.

Public Notice.

These persons who purchased articles at the sale of the personal estate of Zachariah Cromwell late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, held at the Hopes' mills of the 4th and 5th inst. and have not complied with the terms of sale, are hereby notified to come forward and do so, before the 28th of April, or on that day the goods will be sold at public sale, at the risk of the former purchasers. The sale of which will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. J. Williams, 2 Executors of Zachariah Cromwell, April 10. 3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, April 3, 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 fixed, 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.

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.

The subscriber offers at public sale, either of the two following tracts, on the head of South River, Anne-Arundel county, to wit:—
Land called "White's Hall," the occupation of Mr. B. containing about 200 acres, is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, &c. and the improvements, consisting of an excellent 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 six 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

the above, and contains about 200 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fence, 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 six 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

Jan. 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.

FOR SALE.

Three Hundred Acres of Land in Calvert county, and on the waters of St. Leonard's Creek, abounding in this house scantling, and fence rail timber, having several houses thereon; a part thereof being cleared and arable, is not sold by the second Monday of May next, it will on that day be sold at Public Sale, at the court house of the county aforesaid, on a credit of six, 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.

James Duke, March 20, 1817.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home to gro 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, 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. Beardsley, Upper Marlboro', Sept. 25.

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; 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 the W. Stewart resided, situated in the hoe Neck, (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 for the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Feb. 13/17 Richard Loocher.