

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1821.

No. 147

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,
MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From a London Paper.

EDITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.
The following letter is written by one of those excellent men [Rev. Ward] who have devoted their lives to the evangelization of our fellow subjects in India.

There are in Hindoostan seventy millions of your sex who can neither read nor write, and thirty millions of these are British subjects. Every country not ameliorated by Christianity, the state of women is always been most deplorable; the Hindoo legislators have ably made their acquisition of knowledge of letters a curse, they are, by a positive prohibition, denied all access to their scriptures. Being thus degraded, even their sacred writings, women in a state of ignorance and superstition, which has no parallel in the history of tribes the savage and barbarous.

A female is despised as soon as she is born; she comes into the world amidst the frowns of her parents and friends, disappointed that child is not a boy. Every morning among the tribe of Rajpoots, her female child to death as soon as born. While I was in Bengal, I was informed of the case of a woman who had spared one of her daughters, and she lived till she attained the age when India girls are marriageable. A girl in the house of Rajpoot was, however, so extraordinary a circumstance, that no one chose to permit his son to marry her. The father then became enraged for her chastity and the honour of his family, and he thereupon took her aside one day, and with a hatchet cut her to pieces. The circumstances into which your sex enter into life in India.

In childhood and youth they have no education, no cultivation of any kind. There is not a single girl's school in all India; and another, being herself entirely illiterate, and being the devoted daughter of a dark and cruel superstitious utterly incapable of improving her child. The first days of the year, therefore, spent in an inactivity which prepares her for a life to be spent in superstition.

At the age of comparative childhood, she is united in marriage, without any knowledge of or having ever seen her husband; when they meet for the first time, they are joined together for life. Thousands are thus married in a state of childhood, lose their husbands without having ever lived with them, and are doomed to a life of widowhood for the law forbids them to marry. Parents in some cases have fifty or sixty daughters to one son, that the family may be honoured by a marriage relation to this man. These females live with the husband, but in houses of their own parents, or leave the houses in which they have been thus sacrificed for the good honour of the family, and the shades of infamy and ruin.

Supposing the female, however, to be united to a person who becomes attached to her, what other without a knowledge of phylax? Wholly unacquainted with mankind, and with all the elements of females in a civilized country; unable either to make, to wash the clothes of her husband. She never sits to eat with her husband, but prepares his food upon him, and partakes of it as he leaves. If a friend, of other sex, calls upon her husband, she retires. She is veiled, or in a covered palanquin, if she goes to the house. She never mixes with the public company. She derives no knowledge from the other sex, except from the stories to which she listens from the mouth of a religious mendicant. She is, in fact, an animal, kept for burden or for pleasure in the house of her husband.

A case lately occurred in the funeral pile with the body of the youth with whom she was that day to have been married. You will be prepared now, Ladies, to expect that such a system of mental darkness will have rendered the sex, in India, the devoted victims of idolatry; and such victims no other country, however savage, however benighted, can boast. What must be the state of the female mind when millions are found throwing the children of their vows into the sea, when a guard of Hindoo soldiers are necessary to prevent mothers throwing their living children into the jaws of the alligators, these mothers standing and watching the animal while it crushes the bones, tears the flesh, & drinks the blood of their own offspring! How deplorable the condition of your sex, when superstition thus extinguishes every sensibility of the female and every feeling of the mother, and makes her more savage than the tiger which howls in the forest, which always spares and cherishes its own offspring.

At the calls of superstition, many females immolate themselves by a voluntary death in the sacred rivers of India. A friend of mine at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, at Allahabad, in one morning saw, from his own window, sixteen females, with pans of water fastened to their sides, sink themselves into the river, a few bubbles of air arising only to the surface of the water after they were gone down. The drowning of so many kittens in England would excite more horror here, than the drowning of sixteen of your sex in India!

But horrors still deeper are connected with the state of female society in India. The English Magistrates in the presidency of Bengal, in their annual official returns to the Calcutta Government, state that, in the year 1817, (three years ago) seven hundred and six women widows, were either burnt alive or buried alive with the dead bodies of their husbands in that part of India.

Is there any thing like this in the whole records of time? Have fires like this, and so numerous, ever been kindled any where else on earth, or graves like these ever been opened. Two females like these roasted alive every day in one part of British India alone! At noon-day and in the presence of numerous spectators, the poor widow, ensnared and drawn to the funeral pile, is tied to the dead body, pressed down on the taggots by strong levers and burnt alive, her screams, amidst the flames, being drowned by shouts and music. Amidst the spectators is her own son, her first-born, who (tremendous ideal) has set fire to the pile, and watches the progress of the flames which are to consume the living mother to ashes, the mother who fed him from her breast and dandled him on her knees, and who once looked up to him as the support of the declining days of herself and his father.

I have seen three widows thus burnt alive, and could have witnessed many more such spectacles, had they not been too much for my feelings. Other widows are buried alive: here the female takes the dead body upon her knees, as she sits in the centre of a deep grave, and her children and relations, who have prepared the grave, throw in the earth around her; two of these descend into the grave and trample the earth with their feet around the body of the widow. She is a remonstrating spectator of the process: the earth rises higher and higher around her; at length it reaches the head, when the remaining earth is thrown with haste upon her, and these children and relations mount the grave, and trample upon the head of the expiring victim!

O ye British mothers! ye British widows! to whom shall these desolate beings look! In whose ears shall these thousands of orphans cry, losing father and mother in one day, if not to you? Where shall we go?—In what corner of this miserable world, full of the habitations of cruelty, shall we find female society like this? widows and orphans like these? Seventy-five millions in this state of ignorance! Say, how long, ye who never saw a tear, but ye wiped it away, a wound, but ye attempted to heal it; a human sufferer, but ye poured consolation into his heart, how long shall these free-born, these graves be opened? The appeal, my fair countrywomen, is to you, to every female in Britain.

Government may do much to put an end to these immolations; but without the communication of knowledge these fires can never be wholly quenched, nor can your sex in India ever rise to that state to which Divine Providence has destined them.

Don't despair: the victims are numerous; but on that account shall the life boat leave not the shore?—There can hardly be a misery connected with human existence which the pity and the zeal of British females, under the blessing of Providence, is not able to remove, and if this dreadful case be properly felt in every town of the United Kingdom these immolations must shortly cease for ever.

Schools must be commenced, knowledge must be communicated; and then the Hindoo female will be behind none of her sex in charms which adorn the female character, in no mental elevation to which the highest rank of British females have attained. Other triumphs of humanity may have been gained by our Howards, our Clarksons, our Wilberforces, but this emancipation of the females and widows of British India must be the work of the British fair.

(Signed) W. W.

New-York, March 25.

By the arrival of the regular packet ship *Neator*, in 45 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers of the 3d February, and Liverpool of the 5th inclusive.

Paris papers were received in London of the 30th January, containing a communication to the Chamber of Deputies from the keepers of Seals, in which it was represented that an attempt had been made to blow up the apartment in the Tuileries belonging to the king, with gun powder. Some squares of glass were broken and several doors torn from their fastenings by the explosion, but no person was injured.

The Gazette of France, on the authority of letters from Vienna of the 17th January, states, that since the arrival of the king of Naples at Laybach, no doubt was entertained of approaching hostilities. Subsequent accounts, however, containing intelligence from Vienna of the 19th, and also direct from Laybach, of the 18th, are entirely silent as to the future intentions of the allied sovereigns, respecting whose proceedings nothing had transpired, except the announcement of the arrival of several ministers.

Circular Despatch to his Majesty's Ministers of Foreign Courts.

Laid before the House of Lords, in pursuance of an Address to his Majesty, Feb. 1821.

Foreign Office, Jan. 19, 1821.

Sir—I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of the discussions begun at Troppan and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication which has been addressed by the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, and which his Majesty's Government conceive, if not adverted to, might, (however unintentionally) convey, upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past, as well as of the present, sentiments of the British government.

It has become, therefore necessary to inform you that the King has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the allies in the cases therein described; 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing, under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

The system of measures proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British government would nevertheless regard the principles on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion

that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of states, than they are persuaded is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconciled either with the general interest, or with the efficient authority and dignity of independent Sovereigns.—They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume in their character as allies any such general powers, nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the allied courts, without their either attributing to themselves supremacy incompatible with the rights of other states, or if to be acquired through the special accession of such states, without introducing a federative system in Europe, not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several allied courts, that they should not consider themselves as either called upon, or justified to advise an interference on the part of this country; they fully admitted, however, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Italian powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his Majesty's government, with regard to the Neapolitan question, has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions sent to the British authorities at Naples, for their guidance have been from time to time transmitted for the information of the allied governments.

With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the Courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties; in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British government in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assumed.

They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in Parliament and in their intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness, upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris in 1815; previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance at Aix-la Chapelle, in 1818, and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated, in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his Majesty's Government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood, that no Government can be more prepared than the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere when their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another

State. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; but they at the same time consider, that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of States, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

As it appears that certain of the Ministers of the three Courts have already communicated this circular despatch to the Courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your Government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present despatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your Government, to the purity of intention, which has no doubt actuated those august Courts in the adoption of the course of measures which they are pursuing. The difference of a sentiment which prevails between them and the Court of London on this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Hostilities have not yet commenced between the allied sovereigns and Naples. The Duke de Gallo, prime minister of Naples under the constitutional government, had set out for Laybach, after the departure of the king. He was stopped on the road by the Austrian officers, but on representation being made to the allied sovereigns, he was allowed to proceed, and has joined the king of Naples at Laybach.

Capt. Kater had read an interesting paper to the Royal Society, on the subject of a volcano which he has discovered in the moon.

Letter from the King of France to the King of Naples.

The following document is extracted from a Naples Journal of the 5th instant, received yesterday:—

"Sir, my brother,—Amidst the circumstances in which the events of the last 5 months have placed the states confided by Providence to the care of your Majesty, you could not for an instant have doubted the continued interest felt by me towards you, and of my prayers both for your individual happiness, and that of your people. Your Majesty is not ignorant of the powerful motives that have impeded the more early expression of the sentiments with which I am animated, and of that counsel which I felt authorized, by the most sincere friendship to offer you. But I cannot now allow myself to hesitate longer. Informed by my allies at Troppan of the invitation sent by them to your Majesty, I ought to unite my instances with theirs, both as the member of an alliance whose object it is to secure the tranquility and independence of every state, and as the Sovereign of a people friendly to the nation governed by your Majesty, if not as a sincerely affectionate relative. I cannot too strongly urge you to come and assist in person at the new congress of my allies that is about to take place. I can assert to you, Sir, that their views in this congress are to reconcile the interests and general welfare that the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would desire for your people, with the duties they are themselves pledged to fulfil to their states and the world. The most pure glory awaits your Majesty. You will assist in fixing the bases of general order in Europe; you will preserve your people from the misfortunes that threaten them; and secure by

that accord which is so necessary between power and liberty, their felicity and prosperity through a long series of generations. If my infirmities had permitted, I should willingly have accompanied your Majesty to this august congress; but when you perceive that in writing this letter I have been compelled to avail myself of the hand of another, you will easily judge of the impossibility under which I am placed of following on this point the impulses of my heart.

"You may rely, notwithstanding, that those of my Ministers who may assist there in my name, will omit nothing in furnishing you with all the support you might have expected from me. Your Majesty, in taking a determination conformably to the wish manifested by me and my allies, will convey to your people an assurance of your affection by so much the greater, in as much as the determination, I feel wholly convinced, will be the most certain means of securing to them the blessings of peace and rational liberty.

"I request your Majesty to accept the expression of the sentiments of esteem, of friendship, and of high consideration, with which I am Sir, my brother, your Majesty's true brother. (Signed)

Paris, Dec. 3, 1823. "LOUIS"

The London Morning Chronicle, lately received, contains the following highly complimentary article:—"The Americans are the first who ever conducted an honest and useful trade with India, and the results are conspicuous enough. Their commerce with India is at present greater than that of Europe put together, and with China in proportion to ours, as 10 is to 7, and to that of the rest of Europe, something like what a million is to zero."

New York March 27.

United States Frigate Congress.—We learn by the ship Huntress from Canton, that the United States Frigate Congress, Captain Henly, anchored at Chumpea, November 8, in consequence of a demand on the part of the Chinese Government to grant a chop or permission for the regular transportation of her stores, &c. from Canton to Lintin, in Chinese boats, and a refusal to appoint a correspondence for the regular supply of provisions, &c.—There was a very appearance of an amicable adjustment of all differences when the Huntress sailed. The Congress was expected to sail for Rio Janeiro about the 25th of November, or sooner, if an adjustment would permit.—Gaz.

A letter has been received at Boston from Peru of Dec. 11, stating that the U. S. Frigate Macedonian sailed from Callao the 20th of November, taking all the American vessels there under convoy, leaving only the scho. Rampart, Ferrin, of Baltimore.

It is stated that a court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Commodore Barron.—The court is to assemble at New York in May next and to be composed of Commodores Murry and Stewart and Captain Morris.

From the Norfolk Herald of March 23.

Yesterday the two Spaniards mentioned in the account we gave in Wednesday's paper, and against whom circumstances had excited a strong suspicion of a criminality, were taken up & brought before an examining court, specially convened. They were apprehended by a party of citizens authorized by the mayor to go in pursuit of them, yesterday morning, at day break, on the beach at Sewell's Point.

Captain Jacob Shuster, residing at Bowdoin's Ferry, Tanner's creek, who was one of the party that apprehended the prisoners, stated to the court that the prisoners called at his house on Wednesday morning, while he was absent, and obtained from Mrs. S. a conveyance across the Creek. They had scarcely left the shore when a neighbour of Capt. S's came to the house and informed Mrs. S. that he had that morning very early seen these two men come out of a pine thicket, in which he supposed they had slept the preceding night; that they had applied to him to be put across the creek; and he had directed them to the proper place, but believing them to be suspicious persons, and probably the perpetrators of the murder committed the day before in Norfolk, he had followed them at a distance, with a view of imparting

his suspicions to Capt. Shuster, if he had been at home; and concluded by advising Mrs. S. to order the boat back. She accordingly called to the ferryman to return, but the boat being a considerable distance off by that time, he did not hear the order distinctly, and supposed his mistress had only told him to make haste back; so he kept on, and landed his passengers on the opposite shore, who hurried on in the direction of Sewell's Point.

Capt. Shuster, on hearing this statement, immediately hastened into town, to communicate it to the Mayor, who authorized Capt. S. and any others who would volunteer to accompany him, to set off immediately in pursuit of the fugitives, and they accordingly commenced the pursuit, which terminated successfully the next morning as before stated.

These men are said to be brothers. The name of the elder looking is ascertained to be Manuel Philip Garcia, and that of his companion Joseph Garcia. It was proved that they were both in this town last fall and went from here to Baltimore in one of the steam boats.

Several witnesses were examined touching their knowledge of the deceased. One of them stated, that he never knew the deceased by any other name than Tade; (another thinks that this is a nick name.) There is very little doubt, however, that his name is Peter Legardette, the name in the masonic diploma, as that name is marked on his linen.

Witnesses were also examined as to the identity of the prisoners in relation to their connection with the facts and circumstances of the case—such as, the two knives, the axe—their association with the deceased—their visit to the house on the memorable day, and their departure thence—the screams that were heard about the time the murder is supposed to have been committed, &c.

It was deposed, that two knives exactly similar to those used by the assassins of Lagoardette, were sold at a cutlery store in Market-square—that the purchaser was accompanied by another man, and spoke broken English.

The joiner who made the helve to the axe, deposed, that it was brought to him to have the helve put into it by two men, very much like the prisoners, and the one who gave directions about it spoke English imperfectly, but would not swear positively that they were the prisoners. Q. by the Court. Were there any other persons in your shop at the time? A. Yes: two apprentices.

William Gleeson, an intelligent lad, apprentice to the last deponent, was then called. He was asked—Did you ever see these men, the prisoners before? A. Yes: they are the same two men who came to our shop to have a helve put to an axe—as well as I can recollect, it was last Friday—that one (pointing to the other man) said he wanted a helve for his axe—he spoke broken English—he made use of the exact words I mention; they lit their cigars and saying they would call in when the helve was done, went away—they returned again, paid for the work 25 cents, and took away the axe, this is the same helve and this is the same axe.

Mary Lester, a remarkably sensible and interesting little girl about ten years of age, whose mother occupies the premises adjoining the fatal tenement, gave in her evidence with precision and firmness far beyond her years. Lagoardette took a great deal of notice of her, and she became much attached to him, as children will to those who shew a fondness for them. She had seen the prisoners often come to the house—she had been in the house when they were there with Lagoardette (she denominated him "the Frenchman," not knowing his name.) On Tuesday morning she heard a noise in the house like people in a scuffle, and then some body from within screamed out dreadfully—she thought she heard the cry of murder uttered—the screams were repeated, and sounded as if it was some one strangling—she was terribly alarmed, and cried from fear and anxiety, her mother being from home. There were no other witnesses examined. The court ordered the prisoners to be committed. After being carried to prison their persons were searched, but nothing found about them to strengthen the case, except that he shirt worn by one of them was marked with the initials of the deceased P. L.—and the sleeves of both stained.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 5.

[Translated from the German.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 11.

The joyous calm spread over Sintram seemed to be more than only a transitory smile of the celestial luminary. Though the recollection of Sir Paris and his Helena, might occasionally blow into a wilder blaze the smothered passions of his breast, it required nothing but a look at his sash and sword, to charm his inmost heart to rest. It was on these occasions that he was sometimes heard to exclaim—O! what more can man possibly desire, than has been granted to me.

Sintram continued in this state for a considerable time. Already Autumn began to overpread the leaves of beach and elm with a slight tinge of red, when he sat one evening with Gabriela and Folko in the garden, almost in the same place where he had met the wonderful being, whom he called Minikin-master. But this time every thing was quite changed. Radiant and slow the sun was descending towards the sea, thin evening vapours ascended all around from mead and lea, like harbingers of the denser fogs of the approaching season. Gabriela laid her lute in Sintram's hand, and requested him to sing.

"Dear friend," said she, "gentle as you now always are, I may safely trust you with my melodious favourite. Let me hear to its notes your song of blooming flowers; for methinks it will sound better accompanied by the melodious accents of this instrument, than the wild groans of your gigantic harp." The young knight did as the lady commanded.

Mild and with unwont grace flowed the melody from Sintram's lips. The moistened eyes of Gabriela showed the deep emotion of her soul, and when the last sounds of Sintram's voice died away in the distant echo, she whispered, slowly singing:

"O! thou land of flowing flowers."

Sintram let the lute sink upon his lap, and looked gratefully up to the rising luminaries of the night, when Gabriela turned to the noble Baron, and observed, "long, (alas how long already,) have we been from our dazzling castles, our blooming meadows, the home of all beautiful flowers."

Sintram had heard her words; he felt as if suddenly driven from paradise; but every ray of hope was extinguished when Folko assured his lady, he would hurry his men to gratify her wish, during the ensuing week, and to have the vessel sail-ready at her command. She thanked him with a kiss breathed gently upon his brow, and reclining on his proffered arm, she returned to the castle. The musing petrified Sintram, remained forgotten behind.

But at last, and the dark shades of the night had already spread over the heavens, he started up impetuously, his whole pristine wildness had returned, he stormed up and down the garden, and rushed at last out towards the mountains.

There he drew his sword in delirious madness; in tremendous ways he hurled the whizzing blade to his right and left, against every obstructive underwood or tree, so that the frightened birds of the night, loud screaming, flew up at his approach, and the awakened stag and roe darted swiftly bounding, away to the deeper more quiet part of the wilderness.

All at once Rolf, returning from a visit to the Chaplain of Drontheim whom he had told how Sintram had been affected by lady Gabriela's angelic presence, and how it was to be hoped that his doleful dreams would leave him; appeared before the youth. Almost within reach of the random strokes of Sintram's blade, the old man stood still, his hands were devoutly folded upon his breast, and with a deep sigh he addressed the poor sufferer: "Alas, my Sintram, dear child of my heart, what has come upon thee, that thus thou ravest."

The youth stood for a while as if spellbound, he looked dark and pensive upon his aged friend, and his eyes resembled half extinguished watch-fires gleaming through dense volumes of fog; then he observed in a voice scarce audible,

"Thou pious Rolf—Thou pious Rolf, let me go! I am not at home with thee in thy beautiful gardens. Alas! tho' it may once happen that a mild breath of air opens its golden gates, and offers me a momentary gaze into celestial bowers where angels live and love—all at once starts up the freezing northern blast, loud ringing close the gates, and I stand without, desolate in endless winter."

"Knight, dear young knight, oh listen to me, listen to the protecting angel within you. Do you not hold in your hand the sword which your pure lady has given you? Flow not her scarf over your throbbing breast? It is but a few hours since I have heard you say—that you could not desire greater happiness than had been granted you."

Yes Rolf, I did say so, replied Sintram, and sunk weeping upon the moss covered ground. Tears trickled down Rolf's silvery beard. But soon Sintram rose again, he had stopped his tears, he looked horrible, enraged but cold; and observed, "behold my Rolf, I have had peaceful happy days, and I thought every thing dreadful had left me, was gone and dead. It might too have remained so, for Rolf if the sun stood always in the sky; 'twere day forever. But ask this poor darkened earth, why she appears so sad? Persuade her to smile as she did during the day! Old man, she cannot smile! But now the moon, wrapped in his glittering white shrouds has disappeared behind the clouds, and in this dark hour every horror, every frenzy wakes, therefore hinder me not, I tell thee, hinder me not! Hurray! he's gone, the pale moon and I will go too."

When he pronounced the last words, his voice was almost changed to a roar. He tore himself impetuously from the old servant, and disappeared in the dark of the forest.

Rolf knelt down, and wept and prayed.

CHAPTER 12.

Where the sea shore rises highest and steepest, under the cover of three half withered oaks (the hearth-stones, it is said, brought there by human sacrifices to their gods) stood the lonely exhausted Sintram, leaning upon his unsheathed sword. The moon had appeared again, and the youth looked out into the distant motion of the waves; his countenance had faded to the sallow paleness of the grave, and whilst the doubtful light, occasionally intercepted by the projecting branches, alternately lent and withdrew its magic illumination, he appeared ghastly, like some spell-working portraiture.

But now somebody raised himself half up from among the high, withered grass at Sintram's left, and howled & growled slowly, and hid down again.

And the following conversation was carried on between the two nightly wanderers:

"Thou, who movest so horribly in the grass, belondest thou to the living or the dead?"

"That's as you may take it. I am dead to heaven and joy, and live to hell and woe."

"Methinks I've heard thee once before!"

"Oh yes."

"Art not some wandering ghost, whose blood they spilt in sacrifice upon this turf?"

"I am a wandering spirit, but my blood was never spilt, nor shall But they have dashed me down a heaven-high steep."

"And there thou brokest thy neck?"

"I live, and shall live longer than thou."

"Almost dost thou appear to me, like the crazed pilgrim with rattling, bleaching bones."

"I am not he, though we do often keep company together, and not seldom quite friendly intercourse. But let me tell you, I too think him crazed. Often when I urge and spur him on and say, 'Take!'—he stands loitering and points up to the stars. And then again when I say, 'Take not!' he frequently seizes hold like a clown, and is capable of destroying my choicest pleasure. But, be that as it may, we'll always remain a sort of companions and kin."

"Give me thy hand that I may help thee up!"

"No, no, my dear obliging youth, it would but ill requite your trouble. But after all, 'tis you who helps me up. Take notice how!"

Wild and wilder became the motion on the ground; dark clouds

hurried at the same time with snow and stars as if travelling some distant unknown country. Sintram's thoughts were hurried round and round in similar visionary agitation, and anxiously he & growled far and near both in and free. At last the mysterious being had achieved raising the An undulating ray of light, led by apprehensive curiosity, over the stranger shape, he ed it to the shuddering youth, was the knowing dwarf.

"Hie thee from me!" cried Sintram, "I will no longer hear wicked stories of Paris and Helena! They'll make me quite mad at last!"

"It does not require historians Paris and Helena for that, grim Minikin. 'Tis enough for thy Helena to return to Montfaucon, she does, madness will be thy But dost not wish her to remain? Then thou must behave more politely to thy friends." At the time Minikin turned towards the and spoke words to it in some known tongue, but in a voice as powerful, as made Sintram almost shrink. But soon collected, one he mocked at his own fear, and holding hold of his sword's hilt with both hands, and leaning upon with his whole weight, he served with a loud laugh of scorn, "Thou retain Gabriela? What acquaintance hast thou with Gabriela?"

Not much, was the answer; you might have discovered that I am and fear agitated, the Minikin dwarf; "But I cannot bear the of thy Helena, do not therefore mention it ten times in one breath. But how, my friend, if the storm were to wake? If the waves were to rise and roll like a swelling foaming, destroying chain round Norway's coasts! Could Montfaucon then think of returning home, would not your Helena be obliged to the whole long dark winter with you?"

"If, if!" replied Sintram in scorn, "Dost thou pretend to that the sea obeys thee! Art thou storms thy servants?"

"Accurs'd rebels they are, muttered Minikin into his red beard. If I am to command them, thou help me; but for that thou hast courage enough."

"Miserable scorners—what doest thou of me?"

"Not much Sir; not much at all to one who has power and glowing strength within his soul. Thou shalt do nothing but for one half house; look right steadily piercingly into the water; and never cease with all thy might to say that it should rise, and foam, rage, and never cease its frenzied cold winter draws its veil from your mountains; which will it prevent Montfaucon's departure? Give me now a curl of thy beard which flies and freaks black as w'd, like raven pinions, round temples."

The youth drew his dagger, a luck from his head, threw it the stranger, and then gazed, according to his directions, later Rood.

And slowly, quite slowly began to move in the waters, like who murmurs in anxious dream who wishes to rest, but cannot. Sintram was about desisting from the sign, but by the moon's pale light saw a vessel darting by towards south. The fear seized upon of seeing Gabriela depart in same manner, urging himself stronger exertion of will, he his intent gaze into the watery abyss.

The waves rose more power and the storm whistling and passing over them, already appeared their foaming mill heads.

It was now that Minikin Sintram's lock up into the air, as it fluttered, and undulating soared within its eddies, the rose with a rage so irresistibly heaven and sea appeared condensed in one uncouth mass of fog, you could hear from afar the ous cries of many hundred drowning sailors.

Now the crazed pilgrim ed, darting by, close under shore; he was tall as a nor could the boat be discovered which he stood, so high waving billows around him.

Save him—Save him, Minikin resounded Sintram's imploring enraged voice, through a sound of wind and waves, but Minikin replied with a grim about him, he knows how to himself. Him the waves harm. Dost thou not see they are begging around him,

reidart up his sides. He was
them with a magnificent head,
very beautiful. I can assure
it really appeared to me
if the pilgrim threw some of
a white bones of his girdle into
a flood, which appeared their
aring immediately. Sintram felt
explicable horror freeze his blood
this sight, he started back from
precipitous shore and hurried
me. His companion had disap-

We would say a few words to our friends
the importance of an early nomination
Electoral Candidates. We do not mean
obtrude our advice respecting the ar-
angement most suitable for any particular
only, but barely to suggest a few general
considerations, the justice of which is
evident, will be universally acknowledged
whether there shall be a general election
of federal republicans to govern the state,
or not the question. The subject
is no longer any diversity of opinion.

concur in the importance of this ob-
ject, and all are determined to aid in its
achievement. But the interesting enquiry
arises, What are the best means of at-
taining an end so desirable? Without pre-
tending to give a complete answer to this
question, we will venture, without hesita-
tion, to pronounce, that one thing at least
is indispensable. That the candidates be
able to public view without delay.
We will apprise the people that they have
important duty to perform, and they will
be to discharge it. They will em-
brace every opportunity of obtaining cor-
relation, and as the election is now
close, will form their opinions with greater
care and deliberation, than when it is
the eve of taking place. Their under-
standings will now decide, instead of their
minds are influenced by the violent ex-
citement which the near approach of an
election invariably calls forth. After they
are once reflected, the passionate appeals
of various political sects will be deprived
of their mischievous power. They may be
led with safety, for they will be heard with
emphatically.

It may be asked, Cannot the voters
be and reflect as well before the nomina-
tion as afterwards? We answer, No! be-
cause until then, a large majority of them
no interest in the subject. Arguments
directed to them on the relative merits of
various candidates are suffered to pass unheeded.
They are regarded as the discussion of a
remote and abstract question, with which
they have no immediate concern, and
which is therefore not incumbent on them
to decide. Every man who is at all conversant
with the human mind must know,
while very powerful a question is unfavourable
to the discovery of truth, yet that the
degree of excitement is absolutely ne-
cessary. This man easily appears, by con-
sidering the eagerness with which men in-
quire questions that lead to some prac-
tical result, with the languor usually ob-
served in the prosecution of those enquiries
which terminate in barren speculation.

But early nominations are not only useful
in promoting enquiry among those whose
opinions are not decisively formed, but they
are also a very favourable influence on the
conduct of the most steadfast politicians. An
unqualified pledge is thereby given that
persons who made the nomination have
already embarked in the common cause,
and friends in other places are inspired
with firmer confidence; the zeal that is
kindled in one country is communicated
to other, and the great body of the party,
united by the same spirit, will move
one heart and one mind to the accom-
plishment of the great object which all have
in view.

Having thus glanced at the beneficial
sequences of reasonable nominations to
state at large, let us briefly consider
the effects on the particular counties
in which they are made. They
afford the candidates an opportunity of be-
coming personally acquainted with the
voters, the voters are enabled to obtain ac-
curate information respecting the candidates,
and the voters are usually modest and unobtrusive,
however admirable a man's character
be, it is known within a very limited
circle, unless he has been engaged in pub-
lic life, and even then, after a few years' re-
tirement, there is so large a portion of the
people who have arrived at years of matu-
rity, and taken up their abode in his county,
that he was employed in a public station,
it is necessary even for him to become
generally known. When nominated
candidate, the task of making him-
self known is undertaken by his friends. They
engage in creating favourable impres-
sions with regard to him; and not un-
frequently does it happen, that a man who has
advantage of being first nominated, and
in this manner, an impulse which car-
ries him triumphantly through, in opposi-
tion to one who was originally more popu-
lar himself. Many of the voters, not
being who is to be his competitor, or
ignorant, perhaps, that he will be op-
posed, are induced to promise their support
to a man who is represented as entirely un-
questionable. This promise is afterwards
retracted, and the candidate is left with-
out the support which he had counted on.

Let us follow it.
We cannot forbear urging one additional
reason for the course we are recommending.
Early nomination will afford an oppor-
tunity of hearing any little dissensions which
may be occasioned by the selection. In a
government public trust is an object of
great importance. It should therefore
be a subject of great solicitude, and
of this kind is made, the disappointment
and mortification should sometimes be ex-
perienced. It requires a greater degree of
patience, than usually falls to the lot of
any man, to suppress these feelings,
and to unite with all our heart in support
of the candidate, the very moment after he
has preferred to ourselves. Jealousy

quite slowly to
the waters, like
et, but cannot
sisting from the
noon's pale light
ing by towards
seized upon by
ela-departing
ing himself
of will, he
into the wa-

se more power
hustling and
them, already
foaming mill-

that Minikin
p into the air,
s eddies, the
so irascible
appeared com-
mass of fog,
from afar the
many head-

ed pilgrim ap-
close under
tall, as a
bat be discover-
so high was
around him.
ave him, Min-
eam's implor-
through the
and wave, but
h a grim
knows how to
the waves
on not see the
ound him, and

Lord Cochrane who was still
cruising off the port, declared his
intention of destroying Callao on
his next attack. His treatment to
American vessels in that neighbor-
hood was not complained of, not-
withstanding it was known to him
that many of them had Spanish pro-
perty on board. The American
and British merchant vessels had
dropped down the harbour, after be-
ing fired upon from the forts.

The ship Panther left Callao a-
bout a fortnight after the above
event took place and proceeded in
company with the Macedonian to
Pata, a port about 4 degrees to wind-
ward, where she left the frigate on
the 14th Dec.

Lord Cochrane who was still
cruising off the port, declared his
intention of destroying Callao on
his next attack. His treatment to
American vessels in that neighbor-
hood was not complained of, not-
withstanding it was known to him
that many of them had Spanish pro-
perty on board. The American
and British merchant vessels had
dropped down the harbour, after be-
ing fired upon from the forts.

The ship Panther left Callao a-
bout a fortnight after the above
event took place and proceeded in
company with the Macedonian to
Pata, a port about 4 degrees to wind-
ward, where she left the frigate on
the 14th Dec.

We shall next week commence the re-
publication from the Boston Gazette of an
article respecting the services rendered by
John L. Kerr, esq. in obtaining payment
of the money due from the general govern-
ment to the state of Maryland. This article,
together with the debate which occurred
in the house of delegates on the subject,
place the character of the high and
commanding ground, and completely
strip our able, active, and energetic ex-
ecutive, of the stolen plumes with which
he had been incautiously decorated by them-
selves and their fond admirers.

Norfolk, March 30.
THE MURDER CONFESSED.

Manuel Philip Garcia, one of the
two Spaniards committed to our jail
for the murder of Peter Lagaudette
has made a confession of the facts
and circumstances of that horrid
transaction to the Mayor, but as the
case is to be brought before the ex-
isting court to day, we forbear
for the present to detail them. All
that we feel ourselves at liberty to
state is, that the confession goes to
acquit the confessor, while it fixes
the whole burden of guilt upon his
comrade, whose real name he says
is Demar Garcia Castilano. No
other motive is suggested for the
perpetration of the murder than a
quarrel of some months' standing
between Lagaudette and Castilano,
respecting a girl in Baltimore, by
the name of Boney.

It was expected that this man's
confession would have developed
other crimes, and led to the disco-
very of their agents—but he has im-
plicated no individual but Castilano.

From the Frigate Macedonian.
Charleston, March 26.

On the 22d of February, the schr.
Philo, arrived here on Saturday
from Smyrna, fell in with the ship
Panther, captain Austin, of Boston,
from Callao bound to Gibraltar, who
put on board George Harris, a sea-
man, to assist capt. Percival in na-
vigating his vessel. And a so, des-
patches from captain Downes, of
the U. S. frigate Macedonian, for
Governor. From this seaman we
learn that he left Callao, in the
Panther, in the month of November
last—and that the report of the
massacre of a part of a boat's crew
of the Macedonian is correct. The
following are given as the particu-
lars—ord Cochrane entered the
harbour of Callao, as already stated,
in the month of Oct. and anchored
just without gun shot of the forts.
The following night he attacked in
his boats, captured, and succeeded
in bringing out a Spanish frigate.
This exasperated the Spaniards at
Callao, who charged the crews of
the Macedonian, and the British
frigate Hyperion, lying at anchor
in the harbour, with aiding lord C.
with the means of carrying his at-
tack into execution. The next day,
a boat from the American frigate,
on approaching the town, was fired
upon by the soldiery: three of her
crew (the Purser's Steward and two
seamen) were killed, and most of
the others wounded; but they finally
succeeded in making their escape.

A boat from the Hyperion ig-
norant of what had happened to the
American boat, was also approach-
ing the town, when they were cau-
tioned against doing so, by a boat
from a Spanish government brig,
which had aided in saving the re-
mains of the crew of the Macedo-
nian's boat and who appeared to be
much exasperated at the conduct of
the soldiery.

At this time capt. Downes was
at Lima, a distance of nine miles;
and Lt. Murry who was in command,
immediately despatched a letter, pri-
vately to apprise him of what had
taken place. He directed that a
boat from the ship should be in re-
adiness to receive him at a small
port about 30 miles distant; and dis-
missing himself, and obtaining a
horse from the Vice Roy of Lima,
he succeeded in regaining his vessel,
notwithstanding the exasperated
state of public feeling.

Western Lakes.
The New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser publishes a letter from the
Hon. A. B. Woodruff, to Doctor
Mitchell, in which he maintains the
existence of tides on the western
lakes, and gives the following state-
ment as the result of a course of ob-
servations, made in June last, by
F. Stickney, Esq. who resides near
the mouth of the Miami of Lake
Erie, viz.

That there is a regular tide in
Lake Erie; that it flows and ebbs
twice in 25 hours; at intervals of a-
bout 6 hours and 11 minutes; and
that it is greatest at the new and
full moons, and least at the quar-

ters. The minimum of rise within
the period during which the obser-
vations were made, was as much as
eight inches. The maximum of rise
within the same period, was as
much as 40 inches. The observa-
tions were made in a store house
built in the water. The tides are
affected by the winds; and Mr. S.
thinks that he has no reason to be-
lieve that in future observations the
maximum of rise will prove to be
above that which occurred in the
period during which his observa-
tions were made. His impression is
firm and imprugnable that these
tides are in all respects, similar to
those of the ocean.

Goshen, N. Y. March 26.
Great Day's Work.
On the 9th inst. James G. Green,
dressed out for James D. Clark, of
the town of Warwick, 101-1-2 lbs.
of flax. This is the greatest day's
work at dressing flax we have ever
heard of.

Foreign Item.

Accounts from Laybach state
that the Emperor Alexander tra-
verses that place as a private gen-
tleman, and collects information
upon all subjects.

Married—on Thursday evening
last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr.
Knehl Broughton, to Miss Mary
Simmons, all of this city.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 31 March.

Joseph Aaron,	Harry Kehard, 2.
Allison & Clayton,	Jesse Keene,
B	William Knight,
Miss F. L. Belt,	William Kilty, 2.
Dr. Wm. Belt, 4.	Mrs. M. A. Keating,
Allen Brewer,	
Bowye, esqr.	James Laramore,
Killam Broughon, 2.	Phi G. Lechlemer, 5
James Barry,	M
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess, 2.	James Magill,
C	John Marriott,
John Claxton,	Miss Dinah Mowbray,
Miss Mary Carr,	James McCulloh,
Philip Curran,	John Myers, 2.
Richard Crisp,	Joseph Mayroy,
Levi Chaney,	Daniel Moris,
James Callahan,	N
Mary Carvel,	John B. Nichols,
Rachel Cornish,	Henry Nichols,
D	Andrew Nichols,
Thomas B. Dorsey, 2.	George W. Nabbs, 2.
John Davidson,	O
Larkin Dorsey,	William O'Hara,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,	P
Capt. Jas. Dooley, 3.	Charles Phillips,
James Dunn, 3.	John Plummer,
William C. Davis,	William Parrell,
Cor. Donnington,	George A. Postle,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,	Q
William Dadds,	Hester Queen,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,	R
Mrs. Debby Duncan,	Priscilla Richardson,
Mrs. Susan Davis,	William Rollins,
E	Robert Ramsey,
Mrs. Jane Elliott,	James Revley,
Thomas Earle,	John T. Richardson,
C. C. Egerton,	Stephen Rummels,
F	S
Thomas Fisher,	John Sanders,
Mr. Furlong,	Phi. Snowdon,
Miss Maria Ford,	John Shepherd,
Miss Charity Folks,	Otto Sprigg,
G	Nicholas Stoneacre,
William Glover,	James Sanders,
William Gtison,	Miss Lydia Smart,
Richard Gray,	Richard Scott,
Benjamin Gather,	John Smith,
H	George Schryver,
Henry Hall, 11 Feb.	Sam. L. Swormstead,
Richard H. Hall, 2.	Leonard Scott,
James Hedford,	Gerrard Snowdon,
Goe. W. Hammond,	James Shaw,
John Holton,	T
Philip H. Hopkins,	Gersham Towner,
John Hinkle,	Lewis Tinges,
Samuel Hickman,	John Tidence,
I	W
Miss Lucy D. Hall,	Richard B. Watts,
Dr. Joseph Hall,	Sedgwick Wrightson,
Peter Holmes, 3	Robert Wilson,
Hugh G. Harpham,	John M. Warfield,
William Hall,	Lloyd Warfield,
Frederick Hall,	Jesse Wheat,
Rebecca Hull,	Mrs. E. L. Williams,
J	Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
John Jenkins,	B. D. Wheeler,
Vachel Johnson,	C. Weedon,
Mrs. Jonson,	Jacob Warner,
	Richard Williams,

The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario.

Alexander Mull, John Smith,
H. D. Hunter, Benj. Van Hook, 3,
Jos. Le C. Hardy, John Lambrecht,
John Swartwout, William C. Wetmore,
Peter Tinkham, Henry W. Morris,
Purser on board the U. S. ship On-
tario.

JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 5.

MARTIN F. REVELL,
TAILOR.
Respectfully acquaints his friends
and the Citizens of Annapolis and
neighbourhood generally,
That he has taken the Stand, in
Church-Street, Opposite the Post
Office, formerly occupied by Mr.
Hall, who declined business in his
favour.

ALL KINDS OF TAILORING,
Will be done on moderate terms, with
neatness and dispatch.
M. F. R. Solicits the patronage of
the Citizens. He pledges himself to
be assiduous to business, and will use
his utmost endeavours to please, and
render general satisfaction.
Annapolis, April 5, 1821.

Western Lakes.
The New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser publishes a letter from the
Hon. A. B. Woodruff, to Doctor
Mitchell, in which he maintains the
existence of tides on the western
lakes, and gives the following state-
ment as the result of a course of ob-
servations, made in June last, by
F. Stickney, Esq. who resides near
the mouth of the Miami of Lake
Erie, viz.

That there is a regular tide in
Lake Erie; that it flows and ebbs
twice in 25 hours; at intervals of a-
bout 6 hours and 11 minutes; and
that it is greatest at the new and
full moons, and least at the quar-

ters. The minimum of rise within
the period during which the obser-
vations were made, was as much as
eight inches. The maximum of rise
within the same period, was as
much as 40 inches. The observa-
tions were made in a store house
built in the water. The tides are
affected by the winds; and Mr. S.
thinks that he has no reason to be-
lieve that in future observations the
maximum of rise will prove to be
above that which occurred in the
period during which his observa-
tions were made. His impression is
firm and imprugnable that these
tides are in all respects, similar to
those of the ocean.

Goshen, N. Y. March 26.
Great Day's Work.
On the 9th inst. James G. Green,
dressed out for James D. Clark, of
the town of Warwick, 101-1-2 lbs.
of flax. This is the greatest day's
work at dressing flax we have ever
heard of.

Foreign Item.
Accounts from Laybach state
that the Emperor Alexander tra-
verses that place as a private gen-
tleman, and collects information
upon all subjects.

Married—on Thursday evening
last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr.
Knehl Broughton, to Miss Mary
Simmons, all of this city.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 31 March.

Joseph Aaron,	Harry Kehard, 2.
Allison & Clayton,	Jesse Keene,
B	William Knight,
Miss F. L. Belt,	William Kilty, 2.
Dr. Wm. Belt, 4.	Mrs. M. A. Keating,
Allen Brewer,	
Bowye, esqr.	James Laramore,
Killam Broughon, 2.	Phi G. Lechlemer, 5
James Barry,	M
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess, 2.	James Magill,
C	John Marriott,
John Claxton,	Miss Dinah Mowbray,
Miss Mary Carr,	James McCulloh,
Philip Curran,	John Myers, 2.
Richard Crisp,	Joseph Mayroy,
Levi Chaney,	Daniel Moris,
James Callahan,	N
Mary Carvel,	John B. Nichols,
Rachel Cornish,	Henry Nichols,
D	Andrew Nichols,
Thomas B. Dorsey, 2.	George W. Nabbs, 2.
John Davidson,	O
Larkin Dorsey,	William O'Hara,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,	P
Capt. Jas. Dooley, 3.	Charles Phillips,
James Dunn, 3.	John Plummer,
William C. Davis,	William Parrell,
Cor. Donnington,	George A. Postle,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,	Q
William Dadds,	Hester Queen,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,	R
Mrs. Debby Duncan,	Priscilla Richardson,
Mrs. Susan Davis,	William Rollins,
E	Robert Ramsey,
Mrs. Jane Elliott,	James Revley,
Thomas Earle,	John T. Richardson,
C. C. Egerton,	Stephen Rummels,
F	S
Thomas Fisher,	John Sanders,
Mr. Furlong,	Phi. Snowdon,
Miss Maria Ford,	John Shepherd,
Miss Charity Folks,	Otto Sprigg,
G	Nicholas Stoneacre,
William Glover,	James Sanders,
William Gtison,	Miss Lydia Smart,
Richard Gray,	Richard Scott,
Benjamin Gather,	John Smith,
H	George Schryver,
Henry Hall, 11 Feb.	Sam. L. Swormstead,
Richard H. Hall, 2.	Leonard Scott,
James Hedford,	Gerrard Snowdon,
Goe. W. Hammond,	James Shaw,
John Holton,	T
Philip H. Hopkins,	Gersham Towner,
John Hinkle,	Lewis Tinges,
Samuel Hickman,	John Tidence,
I	W
Miss Lucy D. Hall,	Richard B. Watts,
Dr. Joseph Hall,	Sedgwick Wrightson,
Peter Holmes, 3	Robert Wilson,
Hugh G. Harpham,	John M. Warfield,
William Hall,	Lloyd Warfield,
Frederick Hall,	Jesse Wheat,
Rebecca Hull,	Mrs. E. L. Williams,
J	Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
John Jenkins,	B. D. Wheeler,
Vachel Johnson,	C. Weedon,
Mrs. Jonson,	Jacob Warner,
	Richard Williams,

The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario.

Alexander Mull, John Smith,
H. D. Hunter, Benj. Van Hook, 3,
Jos. Le C. Hardy, John Lambrecht,
John Swartwout, William C. Wetmore,
Peter Tinkham, Henry W. Morris,
Purser on board the U. S. ship On-
tario.

JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 5.

MARTIN F. REVELL,
TAILOR.
Respectfully acquaints his friends
and the Citizens of Annapolis and
neighbourhood generally,
That he has taken the Stand, in
Church-Street, Opposite the Post
Office, formerly occupied by Mr.
Hall, who declined business in his
favour.

ALL KINDS OF TAILORING,
Will be done on moderate terms, with
neatness and dispatch.
M. F. R. Solicits the patronage of
the Citizens. He pledges himself to
be assiduous to business, and will use
his utmost endeavours to please, and
render general satisfaction.
Annapolis, April 5, 1821.

Western Lakes.
The New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser publishes a letter from the
Hon. A. B. Woodruff, to Doctor
Mitchell, in which he maintains the
existence of tides on the western
lakes, and gives the following state-
ment as the result of a course of ob-
servations, made in June last, by
F. Stickney, Esq. who resides near
the mouth of the Miami of Lake
Erie, viz.

That there is a regular tide in
Lake Erie; that it flows and ebbs
twice in 25 hours; at intervals of a-
bout 6 hours and 11 minutes; and
that it is greatest at the new and
full moons, and least at the quar-

ters. The minimum of rise within
the period during which the obser-
vations were made, was as much as
eight inches. The maximum of rise
within the same period, was as
much as 40 inches. The observa-
tions were made in a store house
built in the water. The tides are
affected by the winds; and Mr. S.
thinks that he has no reason to be-
lieve that in future observations the
maximum of rise will prove to be
above that which occurred in the
period during which his observa-
tions were made. His impression is
firm and imprugnable that these
tides are in all respects, similar to
those of the ocean.

Goshen, N. Y. March 26.
Great Day's Work.
On the 9th inst. James G. Green,
dressed out for James D. Clark, of
the town of Warwick, 101-1-2 lbs.
of flax. This is the greatest day's
work at dressing flax we have ever
heard of.

Foreign Item.
Accounts from Laybach state
that the Emperor Alexander tra-
verses that place as a private gen-
tleman, and collects information
upon all subjects.

Married—on Thursday evening
last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr.
Knehl Broughton, to Miss Mary
Simmons, all of this city.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 31 March.

Joseph Aaron,	Harry Kehard, 2.
Allison & Clayton,	Jesse Keene,
B	William Knight,
Miss F. L. Belt,	William Kilty, 2.
Dr. Wm. Belt, 4.	Mrs. M. A. Keating,
Allen Brewer,	
Bowye, esqr.	James Laramore,
Killam Broughon, 2.	Phi G. Lechlemer, 5
James Barry,	M
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess, 2.	James Magill,
C	John Marriott,
John Claxton,	Miss Dinah Mowbray,
Miss Mary Carr,	James McCulloh,
Philip Curran,	John Myers, 2.
Richard Crisp,	Joseph Mayroy,
Levi Chaney,	Daniel Moris,
James Callahan,	N
Mary Carvel,	John B. Nichols,
Rachel Cornish,	Henry Nichols,
D	Andrew Nichols,
Thomas B. Dorsey, 2.	George W. Nabbs, 2.
John Davidson,	O
Larkin Dorsey,	William O'Hara,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,	P
Capt. Jas. Dooley, 3.	Charles Phillips,
James Dunn, 3.	John Plummer,
William C. Davis,	William Parrell,
Cor. Donnington,	George A. Postle,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,	Q
William Dadds,	Hester Queen,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,	R
Mrs. Debby Duncan,	Priscilla Richardson,
Mrs. Susan Davis,	William Rollins,
E	Robert Ramsey,
Mrs. Jane Elliott,	James Revley,
Thomas Earle,	John T. Richardson,
C. C. Egerton,	Stephen Rummels,
F	S
Thomas Fisher,	John Sanders,
Mr. Furlong,	Phi. Snowdon,
Miss Maria Ford,	John Shepherd,
Miss Charity Folks,	Otto Sprigg,
G	Nicholas Stoneacre,
William Glover,	James Sanders,
William Gtison,	Miss Lydia Smart,
Richard Gray,	Richard Scott,
Benjamin Gather,	John Smith,
H	George Schryver,
Henry Hall, 11 Feb.	Sam. L. Swormstead,
Richard H. Hall, 2.	Leonard Scott,
James Hedford,	Gerrard Snowdon,
Goe. W. Hammond,	James Shaw,
John Holton,	T
Philip H. Hopkins,	Gersham Towner,
John Hinkle,	Lewis Tinges,
Samuel Hickman,	John Tidence,
I	W
Miss Lucy D. Hall,	Richard B. Watts,
Dr. Joseph Hall,	Sedgwick Wrightson,
Peter Holmes, 3	Robert Wilson,
Hugh G. Harpham,	John M. Warfield,
William Hall,	Lloyd Warfield,
Frederick Hall,	Jesse Wheat,
Rebecca Hull,	Mrs. E. L. Williams,
J	Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
John Jenkins,	B. D. Wheeler,
Vachel Johnson,	C. Weedon,
Mrs. Jonson,	Jacob Warner,
	Richard Williams,

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE.
Takes this method to inform the citi-
zens of Anne Arundel county, that
he offers himself a candidate for their
suffrages at the next sheriff's election,
and hopes that his long experience in
all the duties of that office will entitle
him to their support.
April 5.

IN COUNCIL.
Annapolis, March 28th, 1821.

Ordered, That the following com-
munication from the Secretary of State
of the United States to this Depart-
ment, be published in the National In-
telligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the
Baltimore American, the Federal Gas-
ette of Baltimore, the Maryland Re-
publican, and the Maryland Gazette of
Annapolis, and the two papers in East-
on, once a week, for six successive
weeks, for the information of all the
citizens of the State, who may be in-
terested in the subject thereof.
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To his Excellency the Governor
of Maryland.
Department of State,
March 22d, 1821.

Sir,
The question upon the conclusion
that part of the first article of the
Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that
slaves should not be carried away from
the United States by British Officers
after the conclusion of the peace, hav-
ing been submitted, by the American
and British Governments, to the deci-
sion of the emperor of Russia, the Bri-
tish Secretary of State for the Foreign
Affairs has demanded that, in the
event of a decision in favour of the con-
struction insisted upon by the United
States, the full extent of the demand
upon Great Britain for restitution, or
indemnity for slaves carried away,
should be made known as speedily as
possible; I am directed by the Presi-
dent to suggest that notice should be
given to the sufferers, to transmit with-
out delay to this Department, authen-
ticated proof of the numbers of slaves
carried away and of their value, by
the current prices at which they might
have been sold at the time when the
loss was sustained. Specifying the
name, age, sex and value of each in-
dividual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
And obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

New and very Cheap Goods.
Henry Wilmot,

Planter's Bank of Prince George's County.

March 22d, 1821.
The Board of directors having this day, declared a dividend for the half year ending on the 24th inst. at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after the 20th instant.

Truman Tyler, Cashier.
March 29.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said Company for one year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Henry Maynard, Pres't.
March 29.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next term for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.

Jehoshaphat M-Cauley.
March 29.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O-LEARY.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 23d day of April next, to note transfers and hear appeals &c.

By order,
William S. Green, Clk.
March 29.

NOTICE.

The trustees of the Alms House are desirous of binding out as apprentices, two boys now in the institution, aged about ten years. They would prefer a situation for them in the country. Application to be made to Mr. Cornelius Mills the overseer.

March 29.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,

March 13th, 1821.

On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert 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 Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills
for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March 1821.

Francis Harrison, Adm'r.
Hunting Town, March 29.

WM. MURDOCH,

Returns his respects to his friends and the public, and informs them that he has in his employ a skilful Confectioner, and intends keeping constantly on hand a complete assortment of

CONFECTIONERY,

consisting of Lemon Candy, Barley Sugar Candy, Pepper mint Candy, Peppermint Candy, Rose Cake, Lemon Cake, Kiss Cake, Rock Cake, Sugar Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Sugar Radishes, Pound Cake, plain and iced, Ginger Nuts, Jumbles, Rusks, Almond Cake, Rose, Aniseed, Love Sassafras, Cinnamon, Clove and Mace Cordial, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Philberts, Shellbarks.

As the season is now approaching when Ice Cream will be very refreshing, he will keep constantly a supply, prepared in superior style, likewise Lemonade.

He has just received a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

which he offers upon the most reasonable terms, among which are the best Baltimore and Philadelphia Porter, and Ale.

He still continues to keep the best of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

March 29.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please.

Richard Hugely.
March 29.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises, one Negro Boy named William, one Negro Boy named Richard, two horses seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Hancock, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Charles Waters. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

March 29.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises, one Negro Boy named Stephen. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Darnall and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Cave W. Edelen for the use of John Randall and Son. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

March 29.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises, four head of horses. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Merriweather, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Thomas Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

March 29.

W. WILSON.

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his patrons for the very liberal encouragement with which he has been favoured for the last 12 months, and hopes they will continue their support so long as they are assured that no exertion is wanting on his part for the improvement of those, who are entrusted to his care; and that the public may be the better convinced of this, parents and guardians are invited to call, and see and hear the students of his Seminary examined in the different parts of learning in which they may be engaged. The public are also informed that \$6 per quarter will be charged for all students entered after the first of April; accounts will not be rendered for less than one quarter, unless particularly requested at the time of entering; and as it is important that the students of a well organized school should meet at the regular hours, it may not be improper to state that no student can be admitted in the forenoon after 9 o'clock, or after 3 in the afternoon. Previous notice must be given before any student will be considered withdrawn.

March 29.

Augustine Gambrill

is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, on or before the 1st day of October next, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

James H. Wilson, Adm'r.
March 29.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half 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 N Shulbury resides, situated in Tucker's 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.
March 29.

TO BUILDERS.

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne-Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis, on or before the 18th day of April next. The sum allowed by law for building the same, and for purchasing the lot is twelve thousand dollars. The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the different offices of the county. The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers

John T. Barber,
Richard Harwood, of Thos.
March 15.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week, until the 18th of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point the Mills and at Oxford; if hailed to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the passengers as heretofore.

March 22.

Anne-Arundel County Court.

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdoch of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase,
Test.

William S. Green, Clk.
Jan 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

State of Maryland, sc.

Calvert County, Orphans Court,

February 13th, 1821.

On application of John Ireland, administrator of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert 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 Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. Wills
for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George W. Ireland, 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, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Ireland, Adm'r.
March 15.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Bowie, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, to George MacKubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

Elizabeth H. Bowie, Adm'r.
March 15.

FOR SALE,

A new Corner Cupboard.

Apply at this office.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats corn and tobacco. It more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and pasture, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

John Weekes.
March 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

February 27th, 1821.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Conney, and Martha M'Conney, administrators with the will annexed, of Zachariah M'Conney, 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 Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

Thomas M. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Zachariah M'Conney, 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 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of February, 1821.

Joseph M'Conney, Adm'r.
Martha M'Conney, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

TO BE RENTED

For a term of Years,

the premises occupied by me in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a dwelling house, coach-house, stable, wood house, a spacious garden, three enclosed lots of land for pasture or culture, with several other conveniences.

As the establishment is on a large scale, it is capable of accommodating numerous family, and of allowing several parts of the premises to be rented by which the original rent may be reduced to a small consideration.

Should no individual offer for the whole premises, they will be divided and rented separately. For further particulars, apply to me in Annapolis, or to Richard Calton, Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Annapolis 10 11.

By Public Vendue.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz:—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 60 feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses of two stories, occupied by Betty Davis and George Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hull.

A Lot on the same alley, which frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to the street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 70 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince George's street, 145 feet, which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 100 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two or three years will be given, on this interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, a tract of land in various parts of the city, and of which and on the Water House, further particulars, apply to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
Feb 15.

Notice to Travellers.

— SETH SWETTSEL,

Has erected a commodious house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Beer, Hops, Oats and Liquors, at Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and his late at considerable expense in repairing and improving his Ferry, with valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer the hand boards to direct Travellers to Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N B Also he keeps constantly hand on assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year 1820.

Jan 18.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland

21st March, 1821.

The president and directors of Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on stock of said Bank for six months, the first and payable on or before the second day of April next, to the holders on the western shore of the Bank at Annapolis, and to the holders on the Eastern Shore at the Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of proper attorney, or by correct simple order of the Board.

Jonas Pinkney, Cash.

This is to give Notice

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Daley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to exhibit them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Priscilla Daley, Adm'r.
March 22.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CORN STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
—Three Dollars per Annum.

ON THE GOSPEL ADVOCATE.
Sincerity of Manner in Religious Conversation.

has been often asserted, and on good reason, that revealed religion has a tendency, more than anything else, to convey "merit to the heart," and "cheerfulness to the countenance." Its precepts, without exception, are such as to form a character of mildness, benignity, moderation, benevolence, and other agreeable traits. It inspires us with a love rather than a dread of religion—with a reverent affection, rather than a "dismal shivering awe"—with a longing to enter into familiar acquaintance, rather than a spirit which depresses us in a second interview. Its qualities are by no means repulsive: its attitude is beauty and loveliness, and it carries invitation and unity in all its features. Religion never frowns but on her reckless and audacious enemies; she never threatens but to terrify the hand that would mar the comeliness of her person, contaminate her ornaments, or profane the altar which she worships. She never strives but to correct a fault; she never forbids but to warn the waywarder of danger. In all, that is agreeable, amiable, good, is essentially hers.—Now does not shut up these her amiable qualities and virtues within her contracted self; but conveys them to minds, hearts and manners of disciples. The disciple, accordingly, as he is more or less advanced in his attainments, possesses the same and affable characteristics of religion herself.

was led to make these remarks, thinking on the rigid austerity of religion, which some men assume, when you introduce the subject of religion. They are by no means destitute of piety,—much of professions. They doubtless look at this austerity as solemnity, or reverence for the subject; but it is not so. It is a repulsive and porous hardness of spirit, which shuts up the channel of conversation, and shuts the door against the communion of saints." I wonder at such men think of themselves: certainly are not insensible of cold from their faces put on, they evidently take pains to assume it. It does not set well upon them.—In the presence of some, you cannot mention religion, anything connected with it, but immediately they look wo-begone, sorrowful; if they speak, it is as a goblet rising like an exhalation out of the earth. And you may well look to see Heaven's bright beams through the dark spray of import, as expect to realize any elevation or delight in a further discourse with them. I suspect the men do not always wear the countenance of religion, but put them on common occasions. They are vivacious and cheerful enough on other subjects. Mention politics, business, and they are full of brightness and pleasant remark.—The only religion which throws into such fits of cold, killing contemplation. They sometimes make me think thus.—Why, sir, makes you look so sorrowful? you displeased with the glad tidings of the Gospel? or are you now bethinking yourself of repentance? Your closet and your pillow are the place for repentance.—is the time for useful and agreeable conversation. For mercy's sake, pity the pain of my sympathy, brighten your visage, or I shall feel as bad as you seem to.—Has religion been absent from your thoughts all this day? and are you now, when the subject happens to be mentioned, sorrowful for the day, and trying to atone for it by taking penance for yourself, and laying it on others too?—These manners, which breathe not the able and gentle spirit of Christianity. Men are much the creatures of example and instruction; and this course of conduct, which is calculated in the most effectual way to

drive men off out of sight of example, and to shut their ears against instruction.—Therefore, ye who love religion, see that ye exhibit but pleasing and interesting as she is, do not disfigure her cheerful and becoming features by artificial mouldings, which will never suit her visage.

From the Eastern Gazette.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, February 7.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report and resolution relative to Mr. Kerr's agency, as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the Memorial of John Leeds Kerr, the agent appointed "to liquidate and settle with the General Government the necessary expenditures incurred by this State in providing for the common defence during the late war," with the accompanying documents, beg leave to report: That they have had the subject of the said memorial under their mature deliberation, and conceiving themselves to have been specially intrusted by the House of Delegates with the necessary investigation of the nature and extent of the services rendered by the Agent, in the prosecution of the highly important interest of the State, which was committed to his charge, they have entered into a full examination of the various difficulties which have stood in the way of an adjustment of the State's Claim, and of the course and proceedings pursued by the agent in asserting and maintaining the justice of the State's demand, and in obviating the many difficulties and objections which presented themselves, in different stages of the business: Your committee are fully satisfied that the statements contained in the memorial of the agent, present a just and true representation of the intrinsic difficulties, both as to the principles and detail of his negotiation and adjustment of the State's Claim, but by no means an adequate view of his anxious, expensive and responsible services, nor of his private sacrifices necessarily incurred, by the devotion of so much of his time and attention to this public concern during the last four years; The Committee find that the long period of time in which the agent has been engaged in obtaining an assumption of the State's Claim, by the General Government, and in establishing those equitable principles for its adjustment by the operation of which he has been enabled to bring the object of his appointment to so prosperous an issue, cannot in the slightest degree be charged upon him, but, on the contrary, was in the ordinary course of such applications to the General Government, amidst its vast engagements, and was unavoidable. The committee find that in the first effort of the agent to obtain an assumption of the State's Claim and to get it admitted to an audit in the United States Treasury, as one recognized by the Executive authority of the General Government, he was met by an offer of a rule of assumption, which would have excluded every part of the expenses claimed to be reimbursed except the trifling amount advanced for the pay and subsistence of the drafted militia, called out under the express recognition of the President, and some other expenses for services before expressly adopted by him; but the agent very properly declined according to such a principle of settlement, whereby he would have thrown the State's Claim, into the same uncertainty of its obtaining a special recognition by Congress, which still exists as to that of another state, and prudently resolved on the patient, persevering course, by means of which he at last induced the assumption of the claim by the Executive Authority of the U. States, and has gradually brought into the State Treasury, almost the entire demand originally placed in his hands. The Committee will not attempt to detail to the House the progress by which either the General assumption of the State's Claim was induced by the arguments and representations of the agent in support of the peculiar case of the State, or a settlement of equitable rules of adjustment, in the detail, was from time to time obtained by him, as difficulties and objections arose, but beg leave to recall the particular at-

tention of the House, as to the first, to the documents marked A & B, and as to the last to the document marked C, which have already been presented with the memorial of the agent. The committee are decidedly of opinion that the agent, in every respect and at every stage of his engagement, has steadily pursued the only proper course and used the only means by which the claim of the State could have been brought to a successful issue, and that he has prudently conformed himself to the convenience and good pleasure of the war department in their progress in the adjustment, and has at no period omitted any fit occasion for urging a speedy settlement of the state's demand, nor spared himself any trouble or expense in attending to his engagements therein. The committee further find from the documents referred to them, that the agent has at all times been attentive to the exigencies of the state, and has by his zealous solicitations obtained from the authority of the Secretary of War, such advances of money, in part of the claim, during the progress of the adjustment, as the necessity of the state imperiously demanded. Your committee feel it a duty which they owe to the agent, to call the particular attention of the House to that large portion of the State's Claim which was rejected or suspended by the accounting officer, and to the zealous and persevering exertions of the agent, during the last year, in obtaining from the Secretary of War a relaxation of the strict rules of his department in favour of the equitable claims of the state, the labour and services of the agent in making a classification of the multifarious objections of the accounting officer, and his successful appeal to the Secretary of War, for the settlement of equitable rules of adjustment fully appear in the document marked C, already before the house from which it is shown that the exertions of the agent, during the last year, have reduced the items of the claim, which were suspended or rejected by the accounting officer, according to his abstract thereof, sent to the agent in January 1820 amounting to the sum of \$124,761 08 down to the small comparative amount of \$19,283 43. When the committee took up the question of compensation submitted to the General Assembly by the memorial of the agent, and, in reference thereto, brought into their mature consideration the importance and responsibility of the trust reposed in him, in being charged with the prosecution of a doubtful claim, actually deemed hopeless by a large portion of the citizens of the state. The whole course and proceedings of the agent in the management of the business confided to him; the real difficulties and obstacles which have been obviated and removed by his exertions, and representations of the peculiar nature of the case; the actual personal expenses which must have been necessarily incurred by him, in pursuing the business of his agency abroad, and the successful event of an actual payment into the treasury of so large a portion of the claim as \$274,710 21, they cannot hesitate to report their opinion that the agent has a just claim upon the state, for a liberal reward of his services, and in their view of the case, are of opinion & do report that a settlement of his compensation at the rate of two per cent on the portion of the claim, which has been actually recovered, will be no more than just and reasonable; the committee therefore beg leave to recommend to the house the adoption of the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to John Leeds Kerr, the agent appointed "to liquidate and settle with the General Government the necessary expenditures incurred by the state during the late war," the sum of twenty-one hundred and ninety-four dollars, in addition to the sums heretofore advanced to him in part, as a compensation for his services rendered the state.

On motion of Mr. B. Forrest, the question was put on so much of the report as expressed the opinion of the committee as to the capability and success, with which Mr. Kerr had performed his trusts, and the difficulties and labour which he had encountered. General Marriott remarked that with respect to the portion of the report under consideration, he hoped the house would give an unanimous vote of approbation. That all must admit the very zealous and able manner in which the agent has discharged his duty, and the very great difficulties which he had to encounter and the extreme labour and attention necessary to remove them.—He has been successful, too, beyond the expectations of even the warmest friends of the State's claim; and, truly, said he, whatever difference of opinion may prevail, as to the extent of pecuniary compensation which Mr. Kerr should receive, no citizen of Maryland, will now withhold this meed of approbation.

The question was taken and decided in the affirmative. The other part of the report being read, which fixed the compensation of Mr. Kerr at 2 per cent. on the portion of the state's claim which had been actually recovered. Mr. S. Stevens moved to strike it out, for the purpose of inserting the expression of an opinion that the money already received by Mr. Kerr, was a sufficient compensation. A division of the question was called for; and the question was taken on striking out and carried in the affirmative. The question then occurred on the other portion of Mr. Stevens' amendment, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the three thousand three hundred dollars which has been paid to John L. Kerr, as agent to the state to prosecute the claim or claims of this state against the United States be and is hereby considered as full compensation for all duties performed or to be performed in relation to the above claim or claims.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Maulsby, of Harford, in a very elaborate speech. He gave a very full and particular detail of the great labour and responsibility of the task which the agent had assumed, and of the discouragement and obstacles which he was compelled to encounter, from the very commencement of his negotiation, and he concluded with an animated exhibition of the zealous, able and successful manner in which he had performed the trust reposed in him by the state. Mr. Maulsby said, that he was bound in candour to acknowledge, that his opinion had undergone a very great change, with respect to the services of Mr. Kerr, since his attention had been particularly drawn to the subject by being a member of the committee to whom his memorial was referred.—That so soon as he had discovered the mistake, under which he laboured, he had repaired, in one instance, what might seem to some to have been an act of injustice to Mr. Kerr.—He alluded to the amendment which he had caused to be made in the report of the committee of ways and means, of which he was chairman, expressing the sense of the committee and of the house of the distinguished merits and active, laborious and valuable services of that gentleman.

Mr. Maulsby also said that he was now willing to go farther and not only to say that Mr. Kerr had not received a sufficient compensation, but to make him an additional compensation. The addition he thought just and reasonable was one thousand dollars. Mr. Allen, of Harford, followed on the same side.—He said he warned gentlemen against suffering their minds to be prejudiced, in this matter, by the unfounded and unjust representations which had been incessantly made from the very commencement of the session in relation to it, that the most insidious means had been used to poison the minds of the members.—He had really been induced to believe that the agent had done nothing or next to nothing; and so far had gentlemen gone in their misrepresentations of the conduct of Mr. Kerr, that they had even attempted to impose a belief, that Mr. Kerr had neglected to do, all that he could have done, for the recovery of the state's claim, for the purpose of producing embarrassment in the finances of the state, and to affect injuriously the democratic party. Mr. A. said he was now satisfied that all these

representations were wholly unjust and groundless.—yet he had no doubt they had an influence upon the minds of many gentlemen who heard him.—To such an influence he ascribed the omission of Mr. Kerr's name in the report of the committee of ways and means, as one of the persons whose agency was useful in the recovery of the state's claim, and in which the sole credit was given by that committee to the present executive and Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of the council. Mr. Allen said that he was happy that the candour of his friend and colleague had induced him to repair this injustice.

Mr. Barney rose and said he was astonished at the remarks of the gentleman; he has suffered his credulity to be sported with, & thinks that others have been equally imposed upon.—Mr. B. said he was a member of the committee of ways and means, and as such had given his concurrence to the expression of approbation of the conduct of the executive and Mr. Pinkney.—The services of Mr. Pinkney all must admit; as it respects the executive, he had learned from an undoubted source that a member of it had, during the present year, interfered personally with a view to the early adjustment of our claim—that this act was not required of the executive, and he thought for doing it, they were entitled to an expression of approbation.—That he was willing to award to Mr. Kerr the credit that was due him for the able and successful manner in which he had executed his trust, and he was ready to make him an additional compensation, for he did not believe he had been rewarded according to the labour and value of his services. Mr. Allen again spoke.—He appealed to the members of the majority to say if his statement of the attempts to prejudice Mr. Kerr's case and services was not correct. He said he was satisfied that he was not the only person imposed upon. Mr. A. said he had taken pains to investigate the facts, and had satisfactorily ascertained that the agent has been most industriously and perseveringly engaged in the performance of the work confided to him.—That success has crowned his efforts—and that at his solicitations alone the payments of money from time to time have been made into the public treasury. Thus shewing conclusively the gross injustice, which has been attempted to be done this gentleman. He was happy to find a disposition prevailing to repair this unjust act.

Mr. S. Stevens then rose in support of his proposition.—He admitted the zeal, fidelity and ability with which the agent had performed his duty—and the obligation of the Government to reward him liberally—but he thought he had been already sufficiently rewarded. That his services were neither very laborious, or very serviceable to the state.—That the labour of recovering the claim of the State, in the main, had been performed by Mr. Pinkney the Clerk of the Council. I hold in my hand, said Mr. S. a document made out by that gentleman by which in the language of the Executive in their communication, he "brought light out of darkness"—that had obviated the objections in a great degree of the War Department to our claim.

That there was another document referred to by Mr. Kerr, in his memorial, which would show that his services were but of little avail—he alluded to the argument of Mr. Kerr, upon the objections made by the Secretary of War, to sundry items of our claim amounting to nearly \$125,000—this argument contains a classification of the objections and occupies seven sheets of paper. Mr. S. said upon examining this document it would appear that the Secretary of War, in the margin of the argument under each head of classification with his own hand, had written "J. C. C. allowed." That therefore it was evident that this argument could have had no influence upon him. The distinguished ability and known liberality of the Secretary, was a sufficient assurance, that no arguments to induce him to do what was right were necessary. He was always ready to do justice to the State, and did not require any body to inform him what justice required to be done.

...doubt, that hostilities
...in the manner
...above stated.

...in Zante.
...Having been absent from Zante,
I have escaped the terrible earth-
quakes that have visited, and per-
haps continue to visit, that island.

...The first shock took place on the
29th ult. soon after 4 A. M. it was
of about one minute's duration, and
so tremendously violent as to over-
throw a great many houses, and
more or less injure every one in the
city. Some lives were lost by the
falling ruins, and a great many per-
sons wounded. It happened to be
the day for celebrating the festival
of St. Dionysius, the tutelary saint
of the island; and the customary
procession was commenced with
more than usual solemnity. Sir Pat-
rick Ross, and the Garrison also as-
sisting, as is common, but in this
instance with greater ceremony, in
order to conciliate the superstitious
ideas of the people. The pro-
cession had scarcely left the church,
when an unexampled deluge of rain
commenced with such violence that
the company was dispersed to seek
refuge, and the priests being unable
to regain the church of St. Diony-
sius, were compelled to deposit the
relics in the nearest shelter they
could gain. The rain continued 24
hours, attended with hailstones, or
lumps of ice, as they are more pro-
perly termed; equal in size to an
egg, and weighing a quarter of a
pound, more or less. The situation
of the inhabitants during this
torrent, with their houses thrown
down, unroofed, or cracked, is re-
presented as indescribably misera-
ble.

During the night it broke down
the dykes formed for leading the
water from the castle, on a lofty
hill immediately above the town,
swept away six houses on the decliv-
ity, and carried them with furni-
ture and inmates, into the sea; three
persons perished in this way, and
many were maimed. Minor shocks
have since been felt to the number
of ten in a day. The first was at-
tended by the death of ten individ-
uals, and about one hundred more
were wounded. The second of any
violence took place on the evening
of the 6th instant, [Greek Christ-
mas day], and lasted longer than the
first, though the undulations were
less strong; nevertheless, many
buildings already in a tottering
condition fell a sacrifice to it; and
what is the most serious feature at-
tending it, the country, which had
previously well escaped the first, has
been the victim of the second, and
in three populous villages a great
number of houses are thrown down
from the foundations. The situat-
ion of Zante, is terrible, nothing
but vows, offerings, religious pro-
cessions, lamentations, and total
suspension of public business. It
is probably the heaviest calamity
that ever befel these islands. The
damage, after the first shock and
torrent, was estimated at one mil-
lion of dollars; at present no esti-
mate can be formed. Both the vi-
olent shocks were slightly felt here;
also in St. Maura, Ithaca, and Cep-
halonia; we have now too, of the
first being perceived in Malta.

The apprehension of further mis-
chief has not yet subsided, as the
dense atmosphere and S.E. winds
continue.

A Prodigy.—Lucinda Filch, of
Gorton, Connecticut, is now ex-
hibited at New London; this extra-
ordinary child is said to be but
twelve years of age—five feet seven
inches high—measures four feet
seven inches round the body; and
weighs three hundred and nine pounds.

Extract of a letter from a lady in
New Orleans, to her sister in this
city.

By way of an offset to your ice
party across the Hudson, 26th Jan-
uary, I must inform you of our din-
ing off a superb piece of Roast Beef
from Louisville, Kentucky, brought
by steam nearly seventeen hundred
miles in eight days; and although
the thermometer graduated at sum-
mer heat in this city, the meat was
perfectly sound. The memory of
Bullion, to whose genius we were
indebted for this novel regale, was
drank on the occasion.

Providence, (R. I.) March 28.
At the late session of the Supreme
Judicial Court for this country nine-
teen petitions for divorce were pend-
ing for trial—of which ten were
granted, one not granted, the others
discontinued by the parties, or con-
tinued for trial to next September.

Just Published
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.
And for Sale at this office
Price—\$1.50.
April 12.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be disposed of at public sale, on
Thursday the third day of May next,
if fair, if not on the next fair day there-
after, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the resi-
dence of William Stinchcomb, near
the mouth of Magothy River, SEVEN
VALUABLE NEGROES, a large new
vine, and a few implements of hos-
tandry.

The terms of sale are, cash for all
sums under ten dollars, on purchases
to a larger amount a credit of six
months will be allowed, bond with ap-
proved security being given for pay-
ment of the purchase money, with in-
terest from the day of sale.
April 12.

NOTICE.
Was taken up adrift on the 5th inst.
by the subscriber, between Love Point
and Broad Creek, a small SCHOONER
(the Mary of Baltimore), she appears
to be much injured, having lost her
main-mast, Rudder and Anchor. The
owner is desired to prove property, pay
charges, and take her away.
John Rutout, of H.
Kent Island, April 12th, 1821.

EUTERPEIAD
Or Musical Intelligencer,
AND LADIES' GAZETTE.
A Periodical Paper has been publish-
ed in Boston since April 1820, devoted
to the diffusion of Musical and Belle
Lettre Information. It embraces a gen-
eral history of Music from the ear-
liest ages—Records the transactions of
musical societies—Reviews new mus-
ical works—Furnishes biographical me-
moirs of eminent musical men—Cor-
respondence—Anecdotes of music—
Letters instructive and interesting up-
on every branch of the musical science
—Improvements in musical instru-
ments, and the compilation of a regis-
ter of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived
every topic of interest, personal and
general, vocal and instrumental, will
be embraced. To what extent infor-
mation may be obtained in the incip-
ient stage of our enterprise, we will not
presume to promise, but by a clear ex-
position of our objects, we shew the
scope and range of our intentions; and
while we entreat the voluntary aid of
those who possess the talents we covet,
we at the same time engage to omit no
effort of our own to fulfil expectation,
we hope however to be more indebted
to the generous contributions of scien-
tific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended
to be exclusively appropriated for the
LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will
become our duty to

Miss Bethune, N. Y. March 27.
Large Day's Work.—We are in-
formed that on the 23d inst. two
girls in West-field, in this county,
one aged eleven & the other twelve
years old, spun thirty knots of yarn
each between the hours of half past
six in the morning and nine in the
evening. Considering the age of the
girls, we think this a very extraor-
dinary day's work.

Montreal, Quebec.—The late Ja-
cob Sherred, of N. York, bequeathed
to the Episcopal Theological
Seminary, of that state, property
estimated at from 100,000 to 150,
000 dollars.

Just Published
THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.
And for Sale at this office
Price—\$1.50.
April 12.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be disposed of at public sale, on
Thursday the third day of May next,
if fair, if not on the next fair day there-
after, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the resi-
dence of William Stinchcomb, near
the mouth of Magothy River, SEVEN
VALUABLE NEGROES, a large new
vine, and a few implements of hos-
tandry.

The terms of sale are, cash for all
sums under ten dollars, on purchases
to a larger amount a credit of six
months will be allowed, bond with ap-
proved security being given for pay-
ment of the purchase money, with in-
terest from the day of sale.
April 12.

NOTICE.
Was taken up adrift on the 5th inst.
by the subscriber, between Love Point
and Broad Creek, a small SCHOONER
(the Mary of Baltimore), she appears
to be much injured, having lost her
main-mast, Rudder and Anchor. The
owner is desired to prove property, pay
charges, and take her away.
John Rutout, of H.
Kent Island, April 12th, 1821.

EUTERPEIAD
Or Musical Intelligencer,
AND LADIES' GAZETTE.
A Periodical Paper has been publish-
ed in Boston since April 1820, devoted
to the diffusion of Musical and Belle
Lettre Information. It embraces a gen-
eral history of Music from the ear-
liest ages—Records the transactions of
musical societies—Reviews new mus-
ical works—Furnishes biographical me-
moirs of eminent musical men—Cor-
respondence—Anecdotes of music—
Letters instructive and interesting up-
on every branch of the musical science
—Improvements in musical instru-
ments, and the compilation of a regis-
ter of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived
every topic of interest, personal and
general, vocal and instrumental, will
be embraced. To what extent infor-
mation may be obtained in the incip-
ient stage of our enterprise, we will not
presume to promise, but by a clear ex-
position of our objects, we shew the
scope and range of our intentions; and
while we entreat the voluntary aid of
those who possess the talents we covet,
we at the same time engage to omit no
effort of our own to fulfil expectation,
we hope however to be more indebted
to the generous contributions of scien-
tific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended
to be exclusively appropriated for the
LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will
become our duty to

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the
denomination of Dry Goods,
L.S.O.
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-
ery.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 23d day of
April inst. on the premises, one Negro
Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl
named Ann. Seized and taken as the
property of Labert Journeay, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely
and David Ridgely, Executors of
Abraham Ridgely and also a debt due
John Claytor and John Randall.—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, a house and lot on
Elkridge. Seized and taken as the
property of Henry Shrive, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee-
fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Anna-
polis, 31 March.

A
Joseph Aaron,
Allison & Clayton,
B
Miss F. L. Bell,
Dr. Wm. Belt,
Allen Brewer,
Bowye, esqr.,
Kilham Broughton,
James Barry,
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess,
C
John Clayton,
Miss Mary Carr,
Philip Curran,
Richard Crisp,
Levi Chaney,
James Callahan,
Mary Carvel,
Michael Cornish,
D
Thomas B. Dorsey,
John Davidson,
Larkin Dorsey,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,
Capt. Jas. Dooley,
James Dunn,
William C. Davis,
Cor. Donington,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,
William Dadd,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
Mrs. Debby Duncan,
Mrs. Susan Davis,
E
Mrs. Jane Elliott,
Thomas Earle,
C. C. Egerton,
F
Thomas Fisher,
Mr. Furlong,
Miss. Maria Ford,
Miss Charity Folks,
G
William Glover,
William Gibson,
Richard Gray,
Benjamin Gaither,
H
Henry Hall, Fleet-st.
Richard H. Hall,
James Hedford,
Goe. W. Hammond,
James Shaw,
I
John Holton,
Philip H. Hopkins,
John H. Hinkle,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Hackman,
Miss Lucy D. Hall,
Dr. Joseph Hall,
Peter Holmes,
Hogb G. Harpham,
William Hall,
Frederick Hall,
Rebecca Hull,
J
John Jenkins,
Vachel Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
K
Richard R. Watts,
Sedgwick Wrightson,
Robert Wilson,
John M. Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield,
Jesse Wheat,
Mrs. Elis. Williams,
Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
B. D. Wheeler,
C. Weedon,
Jacob Warner,
Richard Williams,
L
The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario,
Alexander Hall,
H. D. Hunter,
Jos. La C. Hardy,
John Swartwout,
Peter Tinkham,
Henry W. Morris,
Pursuer on board the U. S. ship On-
tario,
JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 12.

FOR SALE,
A new Corner Cupboard.
Apply at this office.

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the
denomination of Dry Goods,
L.S.O.
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-
ery.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 23d day of
April inst. on the premises, one Negro
Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl
named Ann. Seized and taken as the
property of Labert Journeay, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely
and David Ridgely, Executors of
Abraham Ridgely and also a debt due
John Claytor and John Randall.—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, a house and lot on
Elkridge. Seized and taken as the
property of Henry Shrive, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee-
fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Anna-
polis, 31 March.

A
Joseph Aaron,
Allison & Clayton,
B
Miss F. L. Bell,
Dr. Wm. Belt,
Allen Brewer,
Bowye, esqr.,
Kilham Broughton,
James Barry,
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess,
C
John Clayton,
Miss Mary Carr,
Philip Curran,
Richard Crisp,
Levi Chaney,
James Callahan,
Mary Carvel,
Michael Cornish,
D
Thomas B. Dorsey,
John Davidson,
Larkin Dorsey,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,
Capt. Jas. Dooley,
James Dunn,
William C. Davis,
Cor. Donington,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,
William Dadd,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
Mrs. Debby Duncan,
Mrs. Susan Davis,
E
Mrs. Jane Elliott,
Thomas Earle,
C. C. Egerton,
F
Thomas Fisher,
Mr. Furlong,
Miss. Maria Ford,
Miss Charity Folks,
G
William Glover,
William Gibson,
Richard Gray,
Benjamin Gaither,
H
Henry Hall, Fleet-st.
Richard H. Hall,
James Hedford,
Goe. W. Hammond,
James Shaw,
I
John Holton,
Philip H. Hopkins,
John H. Hinkle,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Hackman,
Miss Lucy D. Hall,
Dr. Joseph Hall,
Peter Holmes,
Hogb G. Harpham,
William Hall,
Frederick Hall,
Rebecca Hull,
J
John Jenkins,
Vachel Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
K
Richard R. Watts,
Sedgwick Wrightson,
Robert Wilson,
John M. Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield,
Jesse Wheat,
Mrs. Elis. Williams,
Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
B. D. Wheeler,
C. Weedon,
Jacob Warner,
Richard Williams,
L
The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario,
Alexander Hall,
H. D. Hunter,
Jos. La C. Hardy,
John Swartwout,
Peter Tinkham,
Henry W. Morris,
Pursuer on board the U. S. ship On-
tario,
JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 12.

FOR SALE,
A new Corner Cupboard.
Apply at this office.

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the
denomination of Dry Goods,
L.S.O.
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-
ery.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 23d day of
April inst. on the premises, one Negro
Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl
named Ann. Seized and taken as the
property of Labert Journeay, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely
and David Ridgely, Executors of
Abraham Ridgely and also a debt due
John Claytor and John Randall.—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, a house and lot on
Elkridge. Seized and taken as the
property of Henry Shrive, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee-
fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Anna-
polis, 31 March.

A
Joseph Aaron,
Allison & Clayton,
B
Miss F. L. Bell,
Dr. Wm. Belt,
Allen Brewer,
Bowye, esqr.,
Kilham Broughton,
James Barry,
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess,
C
John Clayton,
Miss Mary Carr,
Philip Curran,
Richard Crisp,
Levi Chaney,
James Callahan,
Mary Carvel,
Michael Cornish,
D
Thomas B. Dorsey,
John Davidson,
Larkin Dorsey,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,
Capt. Jas. Dooley,
James Dunn,
William C. Davis,
Cor. Donington,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,
William Dadd,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
Mrs. Debby Duncan,
Mrs. Susan Davis,
E
Mrs. Jane Elliott,
Thomas Earle,
C. C. Egerton,
F
Thomas Fisher,
Mr. Furlong,
Miss. Maria Ford,
Miss Charity Folks,
G
William Glover,
William Gibson,
Richard Gray,
Benjamin Gaither,
H
Henry Hall, Fleet-st.
Richard H. Hall,
James Hedford,
Goe. W. Hammond,
James Shaw,
I
John Holton,
Philip H. Hopkins,
John H. Hinkle,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Hackman,
Miss Lucy D. Hall,
Dr. Joseph Hall,
Peter Holmes,
Hogb G. Harpham,
William Hall,
Frederick Hall,
Rebecca Hull,
J
John Jenkins,
Vachel Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
K
Richard R. Watts,
Sedgwick Wrightson,
Robert Wilson,
John M. Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield,
Jesse Wheat,
Mrs. Elis. Williams,
Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
B. D. Wheeler,
C. Weedon,
Jacob Warner,
Richard Williams,
L
The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario,
Alexander Hall,
H. D. Hunter,
Jos. La C. Hardy,
John Swartwout,
Peter Tinkham,
Henry W. Morris,
Pursuer on board the U. S. ship On-
tario,
JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 12.

FOR SALE,
A new Corner Cupboard.
Apply at this office.

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the
denomination of Dry Goods,
L.S.O.
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-
ery.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 23d day of
April inst. on the premises, one Negro
Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl
named Ann. Seized and taken as the
property of Labert Journeay, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely
and David Ridgely, Executors of
Abraham Ridgely and also a debt due
John Claytor and John Randall.—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, a house and lot on
Elkridge. Seized and taken as the
property of Henry Shrive, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee-
fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Anna-
polis, 31 March.

A
Joseph Aaron,
Allison & Clayton,
B
Miss F. L. Bell,
Dr. Wm. Belt,
Allen Brewer,
Bowye, esqr.,
Kilham Broughton,
James Barry,
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess,
C
John Clayton,
Miss Mary Carr,
Philip Curran,
Richard Crisp,
Levi Chaney,
James Callahan,
Mary Carvel,
Michael Cornish,
D
Thomas B. Dorsey,
John Davidson,
Larkin Dorsey,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,
Capt. Jas. Dooley,
James Dunn,
William C. Davis,
Cor. Donington,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,
William Dadd,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
Mrs. Debby Duncan,
Mrs. Susan Davis,
E
Mrs. Jane Elliott,
Thomas Earle,
C. C. Egerton,
F
Thomas Fisher,
Mr. Furlong,
Miss. Maria Ford,
Miss Charity Folks,
G
William Glover,
William Gibson,
Richard Gray,
Benjamin Gaither,
H
Henry Hall, Fleet-st.
Richard H. Hall,
James Hedford,
Goe. W. Hammond,
James Shaw,
I
John Holton,
Philip H. Hopkins,
John H. Hinkle,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Hackman,
Miss Lucy D. Hall,
Dr. Joseph Hall,
Peter Holmes,
Hogb G. Harpham,
William Hall,
Frederick Hall,
Rebecca Hull,
J
John Jenkins,
Vachel Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
K
Richard R. Watts,
Sedgwick Wrightson,
Robert Wilson,
John M. Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield,
Jesse Wheat,
Mrs. Elis. Williams,
Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
B. D. Wheeler,
C. Weedon,
Jacob Warner,
Richard Williams,
L
The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario,
Alexander Hall,
H. D. Hunter,
Jos. La C. Hardy,
John Swartwout,
Peter Tinkham,
Henry W. Morris,
Pursuer on board the U. S. ship On-
tario,
JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 12.

FOR SALE,
A new Corner Cupboard.
Apply at this office.

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the
denomination of Dry Goods,
L.S.O.
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-
ery.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 23d day of
April inst. on the premises, one Negro
Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl
named Ann. Seized and taken as the
property of Labert Journeay, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely
and David Ridgely, Executors of
Abraham Ridgely and also a debt due
John Claytor and John Randall.—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, a house and lot on
Elkridge. Seized and taken as the
property of Henry Shrive, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee-
fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Anna-
polis, 31 March.

A
Joseph Aaron,
Allison & Clayton,
B
Miss F. L. Bell,
Dr. Wm. Belt,
Allen Brewer,
Bowye, esqr.,
Kilham Broughton,
James Barry,
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess,
C
John Clayton,
Miss Mary Carr,
Philip Curran,
Richard Crisp,
Levi Chaney,
James Callahan,
Mary Carvel,
Michael Cornish,
D
Thomas B. Dorsey,
John Davidson,
Larkin Dorsey,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,
Capt. Jas. Dooley,
James Dunn,
William C. Davis,
Cor. Donington,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,
William Dadd,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
Mrs. Debby Duncan,
Mrs. Susan Davis,
E
Mrs. Jane Elliott,
Thomas Earle,
C. C. Egerton,
F
Thomas Fisher,
Mr. Furlong,
Miss. Maria Ford,
Miss Charity Folks,
G
William Glover,
William Gibson,
Richard Gray,
Benjamin Gaither,
H
Henry Hall, Fleet-st.
Richard H. Hall,
James Hedford,
Goe. W. Hammond,
James Shaw,
I
John Holton,
Philip H. Hopkins,
John H. Hinkle,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Hackman,
Miss Lucy D. Hall,
Dr. Joseph Hall,
Peter Holmes,
Hogb G. Harpham,
William Hall,
Frederick Hall,
Rebecca Hull,
J
John Jenkins,
Vachel Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
K
Richard R. Watts,
Sedgwick Wrightson,
Robert Wilson,
John M. Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield,
Jesse Wheat,
Mrs. Elis. Williams,
Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
B. D. Wheeler,
C. Weedon,
Jacob Warner,
Richard Williams,
L
The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario,
Alexander Hall,
H. D. Hunter,
Jos. La C. Hardy,
John Swartwout,
Peter Tinkham,
Henry W. Morris,
Pursuer on board the U. S. ship On-
tario,
JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 12.

FOR SALE,
A new Corner Cupboard.
Apply at this office.

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the
denomination of Dry Goods,
L.S.O.
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-
ery.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Monday the 23d day of
April inst. on the premises, one Negro
Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl
named Ann. Seized and taken as the
property of Labert Journeay, and will
be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely
and David Ridgely, Executors of
Abraham Ridgely and also a debt due
John Claytor and John Randall.—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for
cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
from Anne Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next,
at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the
city of Annapolis, a house and lot on
Elkridge. Seized and taken as the
property of Henry Shrive, and will be
sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee-
fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.
April 12.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Anna-
polis, 31 March.

A
Joseph Aaron,
Allison & Clayton,
B
Miss F. L. Bell,
Dr. Wm. Belt,
Allen Brewer,
Bowye, esqr.,
Kilham Broughton,
James Barry,
Mrs. Eliz. Burgess,
C
John Clayton,
Miss Mary Carr,
Philip Curran,
Richard Crisp,
Levi Chaney,
James Callahan,
Mary Carvel,
Michael Cornish,
D
Thomas B. Dorsey,
John Davidson,
Larkin Dorsey,
Mrs. Margaret Dooley,
Capt. Jas. Dooley,
James Dunn,
William C. Davis,
Cor. Donington,
Mrs. Mary Davidson,
William Dadd,
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
Mrs. Debby Duncan,
Mrs. Susan Davis,
E
Mrs. Jane Elliott,
Thomas Earle,
C. C. Egerton,
F
Thomas Fisher,
Mr. Furlong,
Miss. Maria Ford,
Miss Charity Folks,
G
William Glover,
William Gibson,
Richard Gray,
Benjamin Gaither,
H
Henry Hall, Fleet-st.
Richard H. Hall,
James Hedford,
Goe. W. Hammond,
James Shaw,
I
John Holton,
Philip H. Hopkins,
John H. Hinkle,
Richard Hall,
Samuel Hackman,
Miss Lucy D. Hall,
Dr. Joseph Hall,
Peter Holmes,
Hogb G. Harpham,
William Hall,
Frederick Hall,
Rebecca Hull,
J
John Jenkins,
Vachel Johnson,
Mrs. Johnson,
K
Richard R. Watts,
Sedgwick Wrightson,
Robert Wilson,
John M. Warfield,
Lloyd Warfield,
Jesse Wheat,
Mrs. Elis. Williams,
Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
B. D. Wheeler,
C. Weedon,
Jacob Warner,
Richard Williams,
L
The following to persons on board
U. S. ship Ontario,
Alexander Hall,
H. D. Hunter,
Jos. La C. Hardy,
John Swartwout,
Peter Tinkham,
Henry W. Morris,
Pursuer on board the U. S. ship On-
tario,
JAMES MUNROE, P. M.
April 12.

FOR SALE,
A new Corner Cupboard.
Apply at this office.

Dr. GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Offers his professional services to his
friends in Anne Arundel county, and
to those who may honour him with
the care of their families. Every pos-
sible exertion will be made to give gen-
eral satisfaction. He may at any
time be found at Major Beane's.
April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SLAW
Has just received a supply of Goods
of the latest importation, including a
great variety of new articles of the

Plumber's Bank of Prince George's County.

March 23d 1821.
The Board of directors having this day, declared a dividend for the half year, ending on the 23d inst. at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, on or after the 23th inst.

Freeman Tyler, Cashier.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said Company for one year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Henry Maynard, Pres.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at their next term for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.

Jehoshaphat M. Cauley.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

NOTICES.

The Commissioners of the tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 23d day of April next, to note transfers and hear appeals &c.

By order, William S. Green, Clk.

NOTICE.

The trustees of the Alms House are desirous of binding out as apprentices, two boys now in the institution, aged about ten years. They would prefer a situation for them in the country. Application to be made to Mr. Cornelius Mills the overseer.

March 29.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,

March 15th, 1821.

On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert 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 Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March 1821.

Francis Harrison, Adm'r.

Residing Town, March 29.

WM. MURDOCH.

Returns his respects to his friends and the public, and informs them that he is in the employ a skilful Confectioner, and intends keeping constantly on hand a complete assortment of

CONFECTIONARY,

consisting of Lemon Candy, Barley Sugar Candy, Pepper mint Candy, Perf Candy, Rose Cake, Lemon Cake, Kiss Cake, Rock Cake, Sugar Almonds, Baked Almonds, Sugar Radishes, Pound Cake, plain and seed, Ginger Nuts, Jumbles, Rusks, Almond Cake, Rose, Aniseed, Love Sassafras, Cinnamon, Clove and Mace Cordial, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Philberts, Sherberts.

As the season is now approaching when Ice Cream will be very refreshing, he will keep constantly a supply, prepared in superior style, likewise Lemonade.

He has just received a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

which he offers upon the most reasonable terms, among which are the best Baltimore and Philadelphia Porter, and Ale.

He still continues to keep the best of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

March 29.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of this ability to please.

Richard Ridgely.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the premises, one Negro Boy named William, one Negro Boy named Richard, two horses. Seized and taken as the property of Benjamin Hancock, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Charles Waters. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

W. WILSON.

Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his patrons for the very liberal encouragement with which he has been favoured for the last 12 months, and hopes they will continue their support so long as they are assured that no exertion is wanting on his part for the improvement of those who are entrusted to his care; and that the public may be the better convinced of this, parents and guardians are invited to call, and see and hear the students of his Seminary examined in the different parts of learning in which they may be engaged. The public are also informed that for every quarter will be charged for all students entered after the first of April; accounts will not be rendered for less than one quarter, unless particularly requested at the time of entering; and as it is important that the students of a well organized school should meet at the regular hours, it may not be improper to state that no student can be admitted in the forenoon after 9 o'clock, or after 3 in the afternoon. Previous notice must be given before any student will be considered withdrawn.

March 29.

Augustine Gambrill

Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

March 8.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said state, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, on or before the 1st day of October next, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Gassaway Pindell, Adm'r.

March 29.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half 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 Clitesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Salisbury resides, 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 Loocherman.

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on consignment from Philadelphia, and for private sale, 2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, trimmed to the newest fashions. Also Embroidered Robes, beak Muslins, Cambricks, fine Irish Linen, Gingham, Dimities, Shawls, thread lace, Ribbons, with a variety of other Articles, all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash.

L. LYON, Auctioneer.

March 29.

TO BUILDERS.

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis, on or before the 18th day of April next.

The said proposals to be for building the same, and for purchasing the lot is twelve thousand dollars. The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the court, also rooms to accommodate the different offices of the county. The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers.

John T. Barber.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.

March 15.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above, once a week, until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

New Arrangement of Days.

March 15.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Kickars.

March 22.

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdoch, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on cash, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase.

Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

Jan. 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, in assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill.

Common Bonds.

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

State of Maryland

Calvert County, Orphans Court.

February 15th, 1821.

On application of John Ireland, administrator of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert 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 Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. Wills.

for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George W. Ireland, 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, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Ireland, Adm'r.

March 3.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Bowie, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, to George Mac kubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

Eliza H. Bowie, Adm'r.

March 15.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and pauster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadowland.

John Weekes.

March 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 14th day of April inst. on the premises, one Negro Girl named Caroline. Seized and taken as the property of Ignatius Bright, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Elijah Rockhold. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 5.

Orphans Court Sale.

On Friday the 13th day of April inst. at 10 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of John V. Gaither, deceased, in Annapolis, by order of the Orphans Court, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale, Cash.

John V. Gaither, Adm'r.

April 5.

P. S. Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims to present them duly authenticated.

J. G.

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

Takes this method to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support.

April 5.

TO BUILDERS.

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis, on or before the 18th day of April next.

The said proposals to be for building the same, and for purchasing the lot is twelve thousand dollars. The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the court, also rooms to accommodate the different offices of the county. The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers.

John T. Barber.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.

March 15.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above, once a week, until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

New Arrangement of Days.

March 15.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Kickars.

March 22.

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdoch, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on cash, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase.

Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

Jan. 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, in assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill.

Common Bonds.

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

March 15.

TO BUILDERS.

The Commissioners for erecting a Court House for Anne Arundel county, in the City of Annapolis, request all persons who may wish to contract for building the said house, to send in their proposals to the subscribers in the City of Annapolis, on or before the 18th day of April next.

The said proposals to be for building the same, and for purchasing the lot is twelve thousand dollars. The building must contain a room sufficiently large to accommodate the court, also rooms to accommodate the different offices of the county. The terms of payment will be made known, upon application to either of the subscribers.

John T. Barber.

Richard Harwood, of Thos.

March 15.

The editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above, once a week, until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to this office.

New Arrangement of Days.

March 15.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Kickars.

March 22.

Anne Arundel County Court.

On application to me, the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Murdoch, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on cash, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of September, 1820.

Jeremiah T. Chase.

Test.

William S. Green, Clk.

Jan. 29.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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

From the Eastern Gazette.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, February 7.
(Continued.)

Mr. L. said, the gentleman Talbot thinks that the labour agent had no effect in removing objections of the War Department to any portion of our claim; evidence of the correctness of opinion refers the house to a report accompanying Mr. Kerr's trial. This document contains the arguments used by Mr. Talbot during the last year, to obviate objections contained in the mentioned statement of the auditor, occupying seven sheets per—the gentleman from Talbot, upon looking over this document, it will be perceived, that margin of each argument the Secretary of War has written with his own hand—"allowed J. C. C." disallowed J. C. C." and there he concludes that the Secretary has been satisfied from his sense of justice and right, ought to have been done with several accounts, and that the merits of Mr. Kerr were altogether nugatory! Now what is the

The Secretary of War, or Auditor, had suspended or disallowed sundry items of our account amounting to upwards of 124,000 dollars. A list of those suspended and disallowed items was sent to Mr. Talbot, with the reasons for such suspension or disallowance. Mr. Kerr says this argument by way of appeal to the discretionary powers of the Secretary of War and to obviate the reasons and objections.

The Secretary of War takes this argument into his mature consideration, and, as appears by the documents on your table, deliberately sent to Mr. Kerr, at Easton, for his explanation, which were from time to time furnished, and by, out of this very amount, he disallowed or rejected, he disallowed so much of the equitable grounds principles insisted on by the agent, in his arguments and appeal, as to authorize the auditor to report as a balance due to the State, \$89,710 21. And upon this balance the money has actually been paid into the treasury of the State; yet, from these facts, the gentleman from Talbot concludes that the labours of Mr. Kerr are of no avail! Was ever such conclusion drawn from such premises? Is it possible to believe, Mr. L. that the Secretary of War, was only testing, when he in first instance rejected so large amount of our claim; or that he wished to test the ingenuity of Mr. Kerr? No one can

There can be no doubt that the objections were at first seriously examined against the several accounts, and that Mr. Kerr, was so fortunate as, in so great a degree, to remove them.

Mr. Lecompte said that the gentleman from Talbot seems quite impatient at some remarks of Mr. Maulsby, stating that the agent was expelled to wait in the anti chamber, &c. He appears to think this should not have happened, if the fitness of the secretary and the side of the agent alike forbid the belief of it. Why, sir, all that was intended by the remark of Mr. Maulsby, was simply, this, that in multifarious concerns which required the attention of the Secretary, Mr. Kerr was often compelled to wait his turn, and that his time and patience were thus exhausted; so superciliousness was intended to be ascribed to the Secretary—nor by unbecoming servility to the agent. It was only meant to show the troublesome nature of the employment he was engaged in. The mistake should have been at once understood.

Mr. L. said he would now briefly call to the attention of the house the nature of the office, which Mr. Kerr had undertaken: its responsibility and the labour of it, and the serious difficulties he was compelled to encounter.

He was appointed by the Executive, under the act of November session 1816, for the purpose of obtaining a reimbursement of the expenses incurred by calling out the militia during the war. Our finances were greatly deranged by the expenditure of large sums of money which became indispensable in defence of the state, and it was of the utmost importance to obtain a reimbursement of them by the general government; and I ask gentlemen to reflect what would have been the situation of our finances had not this money been recovered for the state. Yet it is perfectly certain that there were great difficulties in the way of a recovery of any part beyond the expenses of the draughted militia. The great bulk of our expenditures were made in cases of calls of the militia without any requisition by the United States government, and it was at first made a doubt whether the executive power of the president and the war department were competent to assume them without an act of congress.

Moreover, said Mr. L. there were certain prejudices supposed to stand in the way of our claim till they were properly removed. The Massachusetts claim had been just rejected absolutely, at the war department, as our agent commenced his negotiation for a settlement of our claim, and there was perhaps a disposition at first to treat them alike. The utmost which was at first proposed to the agent, in the rule of adjustment suggested by the former administration or rather by the then acting secretary of war, would have only secured the trifling amount expended in support of the draughted militia, for the great mass of our claim was founded on calls of the militia made entirely by the state authority, without any requisition of the general government, and the agent took the responsibility of declining an acceptance of an insignificant portion of the claim at the war department, which would have thrown the state upon congress for the rest. The agent, said Mr. L. prudently retired till a better opportunity should occur of enforcing our claim before the executive authority of the general government. In the winter of 1818, after the new administration had come in, the question of assumption was still open; but Mr. K. by persevering efforts, during a long stay at Washington, and by the views of our claim presented by him to the present secretary of war, finally obtained his sanction to it and procured its admission to a settlement. To have enabled Mr. K. to present to the government a satisfactory view of the claim or to argue successfully either the question of assumption or the principles of a detailed adjustment of it, he must necessarily have made himself perfectly conversant with every account and voucher, and have acquired a minute knowledge of the petty local warfare, in every part of the state, to which every pay roll related. He must have carefully examined every voucher not only to be able to explain the statement and the claim in each, but by bearing in mind the period of every expenditure, and having reference to the actual position of the enemy, to maintain the necessity of the calls of the militia. But, said Mr. L. Mr. K. was so fortunate as to obtain, from time to time, such relaxations of the strict principles of adjustment which at first seemed to be insisted on, that his labours and anxiety were greatly diminished. But to his exertions said Mr. L. during the last year, to save the important portion of our claim which remained suspended on the objections of the auditor, I will call the particular attention of the house.

A sum very little less than \$135,000 stood rejected or suspended for reasons seriously insisted on by the auditor. And who, said Mr. L. has obliterated those objections? By whose arguments and attention to the subject have these difficulties been removed and a settlement of more liberal principles of adjustment obtained? Look at the appeal of the agent to the head of the war department, in July last, and his decisions expressly marked thereon, in the document of which the gentleman from Talbot and myself have been talking. If by any other arguments or any other inter-

ference, the prosperous issue to our treasury has been produced, these, at least, said Mr. L. have received the stamp of the Secretary's approbation and they certainly appear to me to be in the regular order of things and in the due course of this business.

Mr. K. has classed, under certain general heads, the multifarious objections sent to him by the auditor, and has reasoned, before the Secretary, from the necessity and peculiar circumstances, under which those expenses were incurred, in support of the state's just claim to an equitable adjustment of them, and the Secretary, under almost every head, has marked his assent to the grounds suggested, and under that assent the auditor was authorized to state the balance we have received, as due to the state. And yet the gentleman from Talbot will have it that the Secretary volunteered this important change in our affairs in his department, of his own mere motion, and that the representations of the agent were of no effect whatever.

Mr. Lecompte said, it will also be perceived by reference to the documents, that so soon as it was ascertained that there would be a considerable sum allowed to the state, the agent solicited and obtained large advances of money from the general government, in order to enable the treasury of the state to meet the necessary demands upon it. This he did, from time to time, as the negotiation progressed. Mr. Lecompte said, that he had not supposed, from any thing that he had seen, that any other person than the agent had ever interfered in the recovery of our claim; but he had, this day, heard from Mr. Barney that some member of the present executive had interfered—what was the extent of this interference was not stated—Mr. L. said he presumed, all that was done, was simply to request the head of the war department to give his attention to our claim as early as convenient—and to say that the state treasury needed whatever might be due us.

Mr. L. said he took it for granted, that no member of our executive had ever attempted to obviate any objections of the Secretary to our claim, or any portion of it—that, in fact, they did not understand either the nature of the claim or the objections. It was not their duty to do so—We had an agent specially entrusted with the business—who was altogether competent to its management—The executive knew this and no doubt relied upon his exertions, or, if they interfered, they interfered only to the extent stated.

Mr. Lecompte said he had thus thought it necessary to explain the duties of the agent, his labours and embarrassments—Now comes the question of compensation. All agree that a public agent who has performed faithfully his trust should be liberally rewarded. There are circumstances connected with the appointment and acceptance of this trust by the agent and his present situation, which give a peculiar claim to a liberal consideration of the question of compensation. It was an office of great trust and responsibility—undertaken, at a period when discouragements pressed on every side—To have failed, would necessarily have involved no inconsiderable loss of reputation to the agent, though many deemed the effort an hopeless one. This office Mr. Kerr undertook without any previous stipulation of his compensation, relying on the liberality of a future legislature, when his labours and their value would be better understood, to mete to him his reward. In the confidence that justice would be done him, he engaged zealously in the work. For four years has he constantly devoted his attention to the accomplishment of this business—going to Washington with a great sacrifice of time and money—wherever his presence could in any manner be deemed requisite to the furtherance of our interests. His work is now done, or nearly so. He has succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the state claim, and all admit the zeal, industry and ability which he has displayed. We have received the value of his labours and his toils—

But we have him now completely in our power—He has no special contract by which he can demand his reward. He can only appeal to our sense of justice and right. Mr. Lecompte said, in conclusion, that he would appeal to the members of this house, whether it comported with the magnanimity of the legislature to permit a claimant circumscribed as Mr. Kerr is—admitted by all to have been a faithful and successful agent—to go away dissatisfied.

The question was then taken on Mr. S. Stevens' resolution refusing any additional compensation to the agent, and it was rejected by a vote of 41 to 23.

Mr. T. Kennedy of Washington, then moved a resolution giving to the agent one and three fourths per cent. upon all monies now received, or which may hereafter be received from the general government, into the treasury in virtue of his agency, deducting what he has already received in part of compensation.

Mr. Maulsby moved to amend the resolution by giving the sum of one thousand dollars—this amendment was rejected.

Mr. Alderson moved to strike out one and three fourths per cent. and insert one and one fourth. This was rejected.

Mr. Beckett moved to strike out and insert one and a half per cent. This was rejected.

The question was then taken on the proposition as submitted by Mr. T. Kennedy, and determined in the affirmative.

Besides the gentlemen before named Messrs. T. Kennedy, B. S. Forrest, Hayward and Wright, engaged in the debate and supported the claim of Mr. Kerr.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

Sir,

I was much gratified with a perusal, in your last paper, of the debate and proceedings, in the House of Delegates, on the question of Mr. Kerr's compensation for the important services rendered by him to the state, in the prosecution of the Militia Claim. I was the more pleased to find that, with your usual attention to every matter of general interest, you had thus given to the public so much light on this subject, because I had before seen no intelligible notice of it in any public newspaper although it had been for some time a topic of discussion, in private as well as political circles, and of course had become one of no ordinary interest at least with the personal friends of Mr. Kerr.

From the import of certain official papers, which were published at the commencement and in the early part of the late session of the general assembly, one might, indeed, have apprehended that the sore pressure of calamity or an undue devotion to other concerns had wholly withdrawn the attention of the Agent from the militia claim, during the last year, or that some other cause had dulled the edge of his accustomed assiduity and enshrouded him into a gross neglect of duty in that important interest of the state; and where the easy ear of credulity was lent to the idle tales of detraction, it might well have been believed by many, an honest but uninformed person, that the high commendation, which had been, from time to time, bestowed upon him by every department of the state government, for his successful operations at Washington in the pursuit of this business, was but a delusive imposition, and that, in truth, Mr. Kerr's claim to any merit in those transactions was but the shadow of a pretension.

I rejoice indeed, sir, that the Agent has come out of the crucible, through which he has been forced to pass, even unconsumed; for it is a hard thing for an individual to withstand a combination, and, as has been said by one of our political sages, who was much given to sententious aphorisms, men often feel powerful and forget right.

When I came fresh from the report and debate, with which you have favoured us, and was ruminating in my own mind on all that I had seen and heard from various sources, it struck me, sir, that this subject deserved a little further elucidation, and that justice demanded that it should be well understood.

The generous and manly appeal of Mr. Marriott to the magnanimity of his political friends, against that paltry party feeling which he saw enlisted against the agent (for, in this sense alone can his remarks be understood)—the frank and warm retributions of Mr. Maulsby, and the clear and unanswerable statements of Mr. Lecompte, will surely be enough to satisfy every intelligent and unprejudiced mind upon this subject; but all do not so quickly discern the truth, when it has been for a time obscured by error or misrepresentation, and many, perhaps, are unwilling to be undeceived. I have therefore, in my round, unvarnished way, put together a few desultory reflections and remarks upon it and send them for your consideration, and if they meet your favour, for the satisfaction of your readers.

In these remarks, sir, I speak of facts incontrovertible, and when motives are discussed, my conclusions are hypothetical. It is not for me, sir, to answer for the effect of appearances and constructions, of which ill advantages have been taken, or for the propagation of tales, whose point, it seems, has been turned on the inventors' heads: experience should have better taught them, what wisdom had declared, that

"Evil on itself shall back recoil."

Mr. Kerr, it appears, accepted of the appointment to this agency in the winter of eighteen hundred and seventeen, without any fixed compensation, and proceeded in the business with a reliance only on the faith of the state and upon the chances of justice and liberality in the legislature, for a suitable reward of his services and an indemnification of his expenses; and it has so turned out that he has gradually succeeded in getting into the state treasury a reimbursement of about \$275,000. After he had incurred very considerable personal expenses and had so far succeeded as to obtain an assumption of the state's claim and to secure its admission to an audit at the treasury department, by the authority of the Secretary of War, our legislature began to make advances to him, and he received, from time to time by resolutions of the general assembly, sundry payments in part of the compensation to be given for his services; and of that tenor was the resolution of 1819-20, at a period when upwards of \$124,000 of our claim stood suspended or rejected. The faith of the state was, by such a resolution, expressly pledged to the agent for a further proportionable compensation for his continued exertions to secure as much of the suspended balance as possible; and it appears that his attention was assiduously applied to the subject, during the last year, and that he succeeded in obtaining actual payment of very nearly \$95,000, out of that balance. Under these circumstances, I understand Mr. Kerr went to Annapolis, during the late session, for the further prosecution of this business and to obtain the proper compensation for his services, in the manner before used by the legislature; but from certain indications he soon discovered that an opposition had been raised against him and that it was indispensable not only to assert his right to a just reward from the state, but to protect himself from the effects of misrepresentations of his conduct and of the nature of his services. With these views, I suppose, he submitted to the house of delegates his memorial and documents, and they were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Hayward, Marriott, Wright, Maulsby and Lecompte, (four democratic gentlemen and one federalist,) whose report you have very properly published at large with the debate thereon.

We perceive from this report that Mr. Kerr had, at all times, faithfully discharged the duties of his appointment, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the case and the obstacles which had presented themselves, had so successfully managed his business as to have brought into the state treasury almost the entire claim, which was originally conceded to him for a term of years from the general government. His report was made by democratic gentlemen, who cannot be supposed to have had any other influence operating on

any other influence operating on

he is guilty
arrest of wh
party is to re
democratic
federalist sh
e enough to
their soul in
ion will neve
this subject
deration of
visible to a
heretofore, a
which the
Federal Repu
d by their op
power?

For the
LAW IN
rt of Appea
an Hampto
vs.
ward Edele
The opinion
ls.
n this case
erable part
was paid,
d given, pri
judgment
ade.

A contract made for a valuable estate, the equity of which is free from the claim of the co-defendant, is not void when the mortgagee, under the terms of the contract, is entitled to a specific execution of the conveyance. A judgment in favor of the mortgagee against the mortgagor, in making the execution of the contract, does not impair the equity of the mortgagor, nor is it subject to the claim of the mortgagor.

A judgment in favor of the debtor, under its terms, for its estate in the property, the judgment can convert the property into his debt for means.

The Court of the Chancellor of the Appellate.

From the F
Extract of a l
Mark
Yesterday
our court,
ucus and p
tes for the
these early
eir apprehen

ubs of su
to determine
reshold, and
very inch of
lates will b
such men
cept such
ty feeling
ver more u
nmed to m
pd. The
at howev
ich our op
ere lurks v
venerate p
ides every
rality. V
pects Can
as or imp
e their id
nment? I
ere willing
ndences by
forbid the
idea. W
left us, bi
the wheel

Important
The Cur
interesting
Bogota o
appears
nearly
throughout
with Ame
nce of C
mbato, R
e province
ow indepe
the ave
that gre
aring lit
tenative
the w
degrees of
as favor
there.
the e

...he is guilty of the crime of federalism, and that the only remedy is to remove the federalist from the country. The democratic watchword is, "No federalist shall be found in the country, enough to exercise the rights of a citizen, their soul infused, and relentless persecution will never cease."

As this subject has been submitted to the consideration of the people, would it not be advisable to devote to it more particularly hereafter, and to show the prodigality with which the treasure thus rescued by Federal Republicans has been squandered by their opponents since they came to power?

JUSTICE.

For the Md. Gazette.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Appeals, June Term 1807.
Ryan Hampton } Appeal from the
vs. } Court of Chancery
Edward Edelen }
The opinion of the Court of Appeals.

In this case it appears that a considerable part of the purchase money was paid, and possession of the land given, prior to the obtaining of the judgment by Hampton against Edelen.

A contract for land, bona fide made for a valuable consideration, vests the equitable interest in the vendee from the time of the execution of the contract, although the money is not paid at that time. When the money is paid according to the terms of the contract, the vendee is entitled to a conveyance, and to a decree in chancery for a specific execution of the contract if such conveyance is refused.

A judgment obtained by a third person against the vendor, mesne making the contract and the payment of the money, cannot defeat the equitable interest thus acquired, nor is it a lien on the land to affect the rights of such estate in trust.

A judgment is a lien on the land of the debtor, and attaches on it as much for its payment, but the lien on the land is not created until the judgment creditor, although he can convert it into money to satisfy his debt by pursuing the proper means.

The Court affirm the Decree of the Chancellor with costs to the appellee.

From the Federal Republican.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Marble, April 3d 1821.

Yesterday being the second day of our court, the democrats held a caucus and proclaimed their candidates for the electoral college. These early movements indicate their apprehension and evince their doubts of success. The federalists are determined to meet them at the threshold, and manfully to dispute every inch of ground. Their candidates will be soon known; and will such men as to defy all objection, except such as springs from pure party feelings. Our friends were more unanimous or more determined to make a firm and decided stand. They are now convinced that however specious the garb, which our opponents wear, may be, there lurks within their breasts an insatiable thirst for power, which precludes every thing like justice or liberality. What, then, have we to expect? Can we imagine that fairness or impartiality will characterize their administration of the government? If, in our charity, we were willing to believe so, the late evidences by the present ruling party forbid the entertainment of such an idea. What alternative, then, is left us, but to put our shoulders to the wheel, and each man use his individual exertions to counteract the pernicious influence of their principles, and the dangerous power of such men. Our friends throughout the state may rely upon our unflagging endeavours to bring back its usual orthodoxy the strayed unity of Prince-George's.

AGRICOLA.

New-York, April 13.

Important from South America.

The Corracon papers contain an interesting article from the Gazette of Bogota of the 7th inst. by which it appears that the power of Spain is nearly reached its last stage throughout the whole provinces of South America. The entire province of Cauca, the districts of Ambato, Ribaamba, Quidanda and the province of Rio de la Hatch, are now independent, and form or are the eye of forming, integral parts of that great infant republic, now attaining its majestic head in these extensive and fruitful regions. If, as the writer of this article, the progress of liberty in the year 1821, as favourable as the preceding years, there will be no Spanish found, the expiration thereof, in the

whole territory of Columbia, armed against the freedom of that country.

We have also, by this conveyance, a proclamation of the chief Regidor of Maracaybo, officially announcing the independence of that district, and its union with the republic of Columbia. This document is worthy of men aspiring to the rank of freemen—concise, decided and energetic. Our correspondent states in a private letter, that the duties on entering and clearing vessels in Maracaybo, since the declaration of its independence, are reduced 100 per cent. The patriot general Urdaneta arrived at that place from Grenada on the 8th March with 800 men—and it is supposed, that there will be, in the course of one month at least 4000 troops to defend Maracaybo against any attack of the Spaniards.

Accounts from St. Martha state, that Com. Aury lately died at Barranquilla, but the manner of his death was differently reported. Gen Labutu, the governor of St. Martha, during its former short lived independence, was also said to have died at that place. Great tranquillity reigned in St. Martha, and in every other place belonging to the republic, where also considerable commerce was carried on with the interior.

An ordinance of the Spanish Cortes, had been communicated to the captain general of the island of Porto Rico, directing him to abandon the use of all subterranean dungeons and places injurious to health, existing in the prisons, barracks, and forts; that all the prisons shall be situated so as to receive natural light—that no chains shall be put upon the prisoners, and that the instruments which have hitherto been in use to afflict and torture them be immediately destroyed.

Ruins of Pompeii.—The streets of the city of Pompeii are said to be daily disincumbered. Mr. Williams, a late traveller, informs us that he entered by the Appian Way, through a narrow street of small tombs, beautifully executed, with the names of the deceased plain and legible. At the gate was a sentry-box, in which the skeleton of a soldier was found with a lamp in his hand. The streets are lined with public buildings, the painted decorations of which are fresh and entire. There were several tradesmen's shops also discovered, such as baker's, an oilman's and ironmonger's a wine shop, with money in the till, and a surgeon's shop, with surgical instruments. Also a great theatre, a temple of justice, an amphitheatre, 220 feet long, various temples, a barrack for soldiers, the columns of which are scribbled with their names and jests, and stocks for prisoners, in one of which a skeleton was likewise discovered. The principal streets are about 16 feet wide; the subordinate ones from 6 to 10 feet.—*London Paper.*

From the Federal Republican.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Marble, April 3d 1821.

Yesterday being the second day of our court, the democrats held a caucus and proclaimed their candidates for the electoral college. These early movements indicate their apprehension and evince their doubts of success. The federalists are determined to meet them at the threshold, and manfully to dispute every inch of ground. Their candidates will be soon known; and will such men as to defy all objection, except such as springs from pure party feelings. Our friends were more unanimous or more determined to make a firm and decided stand. They are now convinced that however specious the garb, which our opponents wear, may be, there lurks within their breasts an insatiable thirst for power, which precludes every thing like justice or liberality. What, then, have we to expect? Can we imagine that fairness or impartiality will characterize their administration of the government? If, in our charity, we were willing to believe so, the late evidences by the present ruling party forbid the entertainment of such an idea. What alternative, then, is left us, but to put our shoulders to the wheel, and each man use his individual exertions to counteract the pernicious influence of their principles, and the dangerous power of such men. Our friends throughout the state may rely upon our unflagging endeavours to bring back its usual orthodoxy the strayed unity of Prince-George's.

AGRICOLA.

New-York, April 13.

Important from South America.

The Corracon papers contain an interesting article from the Gazette of Bogota of the 7th inst. by which it appears that the power of Spain is nearly reached its last stage throughout the whole provinces of South America. The entire province of Cauca, the districts of Ambato, Ribaamba, Quidanda and the province of Rio de la Hatch, are now independent, and form or are the eye of forming, integral parts of that great infant republic, now attaining its majestic head in these extensive and fruitful regions. If, as the writer of this article, the progress of liberty in the year 1821, as favourable as the preceding years, there will be no Spanish found, the expiration thereof, in the

whole territory of Columbia, armed against the freedom of that country.

We have also, by this conveyance, a proclamation of the chief Regidor of Maracaybo, officially announcing the independence of that district, and its union with the republic of Columbia. This document is worthy of men aspiring to the rank of freemen—concise, decided and energetic. Our correspondent states in a private letter, that the duties on entering and clearing vessels in Maracaybo, since the declaration of its independence, are reduced 100 per cent. The patriot general Urdaneta arrived at that place from Grenada on the 8th March with 800 men—and it is supposed, that there will be, in the course of one month at least 4000 troops to defend Maracaybo against any attack of the Spaniards.

Remedy for Sore Eyes.—I have lately seen an application for sore eyes, rapid in its good effects, and so simple and cheap, that the poorest and ignorant can obtain it. Take small sticks of sassafras, split in four pieces—put them in a vessel with cold and fresh spring water—they impart a glutinous matter to the water—wash sore eyes in this liquid, which cures them without smarting or heat—the poor suffer most from this disease.

[Am. Farmer.

Shameful Outrage.—The pulpit in the new Methodist Meeting house at Harrisburg, Pa. was blown to pieces on the second instant, by means of a block of wood filled with powder. Several persons have been apprehended as having been concerned in the foul act.

The greatest quantity of vegetable food exported from the United States for any year within the last 30 years, was exported in 1817, when the value exported was \$32,954,000. The greatest amount of animal food in 1819, was \$9,637,000.

COPPER MINE.

We have hitherto neglected to mention the discovery of a vein of copper ore, near Flemington, in this county, by Mr. Enoch Golden, of this city. The vein is said to descend in a slanting direction, increasing in size and richness as it goes. A specimen of the ore, and of the copper it produces, may be seen at this office.

Trenton, (N. J.) True & Am.

Calcutta, Nov. 24.

Mortality in India.—Great has been the mortality by death in the Peninsula of India, during the last twelve months, amongst the European residents. We have it from very competent authority, that the casualties in the Madras Army for the year ending 1st of August, 1820, have been uncommonly numerous, and that they have fallen nearly in the unprecedented proportion of 6 in each 100.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

The Franklin, line of battle ship, we understand, is ordered for active service, and will continue under the command of Com. Charles Stewart. As soon as she is ready for sea, she will proceed to the Pacific Ocean, where she will join the Constellation, Capt. Ridgely.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Havana, April 1, 1821.

There is an arrival from Vera Cruz, with accounts from that city to the 12th ultimo. It is said by her, that the Vice-Roy of Mexico has been dethroned by the populace, and a new Junta formed; deputies had been appointed by the Junta to go to Spain, and request a King from the Cortes, to be selected out of the Royal Family, and to reside amongst them; or to acknowledge the independence of Mexico. I give you the intelligence as I received it—it is certain, however, that there has been a revolution in that country.

New-York, April 4.

A Whale.—Yesterday afternoon, the fishing smack True Republican, towed up to town a black whale about 60 feet long, which was caught Monday forenoon off Sandy Hook.

Office of the Beacon, Norfolk, April 12.

TRIAL OF J. D. G. CASTILANO.
The trial of Joseph Demar Garcia Castilano, one of the two Spaniards charged with the murder of Peter Lagaudette, in this Borough, on the 20th March, came on yesterday before the Superior Court for Norfolk county, which commenced its session at Portsmouth on Tuesday last. The court room was crowded to overflowing at an early hour.

Eighteen witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, which was conducted with great ability by Gen. Robert B. Taylor, Mr. Nimmo, the Attorney for the Commonwealth, being too much indisposed to discharge the duty. After an eloquent speech of about two hours, in which he summoned up all the evidence in the cause, Gen. Taylor, was answered by Albert Almond & William Maxwell, Esqs. Counsel for the prisoners.

The defence occupied more than three hours, and was managed with all the ingenuity and zeal which the nature of the case would admit of, or the humanity of the counsel could inspire. After an able charge from Judge Parker, the jury retired a little before 12 o'clock, and in about ten minutes came into court with a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the first degree." The prisoner heard his sentence without emotion, and was then escorted to his prison.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. William M. Blair of this city, to Miss Mary Ann Macmillan of the former place.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.
Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made to the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms.

April 19, 1821.

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Have just received, and have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations. Also their usual supply of Groceries, Ironmongery, and Glass and Queen's Ware. All of which they will dispose of cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

April 19.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection of

Spring and Summer Goods, Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

April 19.

TRUSTEES SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with interest, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

William H. Marriott, Trustee.

April 19.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forest of Prince George's county, on the 10th of April, a Negro Man named Jacob, about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, very black, has a scar by a burn on one of his cheeks, a pleasing countenance, and is quite polite when spoken to. Clothing, jacket and trousers of blue and white kersey, which he will no doubt change, as he has others. He was formerly a ferryman at the Upper Ferry across South River, and as he is a little acquainted with the water, he may attempt to make his escape in that way. He has a wife, at Dr. Hall's in Anne Arundel county, where it is probable he may conceal himself a few days and then he will no doubt attempt to get out of the state. The above reward will be paid on my getting possession of him, no matter where he is taken.

JOHN CONTEE.

April 19. P. S. Since writing the above it has been ascertained that he has been at Dr. Hall's and taken with him from thence some articles of his own clothing and two dresses of his wife's clothing, with which it is possible he may endeavour to disguise himself.

State of Maryland, &c.

Calvert County, Orphans Court, February 13th 1821.

On application of John Ireland, administrator of George W. Ireland, late of Calvert 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 Maryland Republican, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. Wills, for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of George W. Ireland, 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, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1821.

John Ireland, Admr.

GEO. WELLS, Junr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Offers his professional services to the public. His office will be found in the house lately occupied by his Father, and opposite Williamson's Tavern. April 12.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER.

Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealman's. April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 23d day of April inst. on the premises, one Negro Woman named Milly, one Negro Girl named Ann. Seized and taken as the property of Labor Journey, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Ridgely and David Ridgely, Executors of Absalom Ridgely, and also a debt due John Maynor and John Randall. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 12.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 4th of May next, one Negro Man named James Hunter, in the city of Annapolis, a house and lot on Elkridge. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Shrive, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Keefe, Executor of Jacob Keefe. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 12.

MARTIN F. REVELL,

TAILOR.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the Citizens of Annapolis and neighbourhood generally,

That he has taken the Store in Church-Street, opposite the Post-Office, and next door to Mr. Williams' Book and Shoe Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Hall, who declined business in his favour, where

ALL KINDS OF TAILORING

Will be done on moderate terms, with neatness and dispatch.

M. F. R. Solicits the patronage of the Citizens. He will be very thankful to the Storekeepers for their influence, as the Stores will be the principal source through which he can expect employment, as he does not intend keeping Cloths, therefore he is in hopes they will be disposed to encourage him in his line of business.

Annapolis, April 4.

N. B. Persons living in the country, wishing to have Tailoring done, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber preference, as he is determined to work cheap, and receive country produce in payment, such as wheat, corn, and oats, at the Annapolis market price.

A CARD.

The Subscriber takes this plan to inform his old customers of Annapolis, and its vicinity, and the public generally, that he has declined the Tailoring business in favour of MARTIN F. REVELL, who he can with safety recommend to the public, to be perfect in his business, as he has had a sufficient opportunity of knowing his superiority of work, from several years acquaintance with him. WILLIAM HALL.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the third day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the residence of William Stinchcomb, near the mouth of Magdohy River, SEVEN VALUABLE NEGROES, a large new seine, and a few implements of husbandry.

The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, on purchases to a larger amount a credit of six months will be allowed; bond with approved security being given for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

April 12.

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift on the 5th inst. by the subscriber, between Love Point and Broad Creek, a small SCHOONER (the Mary of Baltimore,) she appears to be much injured, having lost her main-mast, Rudder and Anchor. The owner is desired to prove property, charges, and take her away.

John Ridout, of R.

Kent Island, April 12th 1821.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
GEORGE SHAW
Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.
ALSO,
A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.
April 12.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber intends to apply to the Judge of Anne Arundel county court, at their next term for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.
Jehoshaphat M. Caudle.
March 29.

SHERIFFALTY.
WILLIAM O'HARA.
Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.
March 29.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 23d day of April next, to note transfers and hear appeals &c.
By order,
William S. Green, Clk.
March 29.
State of Maryland, Sc.
Calvert County Orphans Court,
March 13th, 1821.
On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert 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 Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.
W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.— Given under my hand this 19th day of March 1821.
Francis Harrison, Adm'r.
Hunting Town, March 29.

IN COUNCIL,
Annapolis, March 28th, 1821.
Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Foston, once a week for six successive weeks, for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.
Department of State,
March 22d, 1821.

SIR,
The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted, by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible. I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.
I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
And obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

New York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.
The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please.
Richard Ridgely.
March 29.

Augustine Gambrell
Is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.
March 8.

FOR SALE.
On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half 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. N. Saulsbury resides, 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.
March 29.

CITY AUCTION.
Just received on consignment from PHILADELPHIA, and for private sale, 2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, trimmed in the newest fashions. Also Embroidered Robes, book Muslin, Cambricks, fine Irish Linen, Gingham, Dimities, Silk Hose, thread lace, Ribbons, with a variety of other Articles, all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash.
I. LYON, Auctioneer.
March 29.

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 31 March.
A Joseph Aaron, Harry Kenard, 2.
Allison & Clayton, Jesse Keene,
B William Wright,
Miss E. L. Belt, William Kilty,
Dr. Wm. Belt, 4. Mrs M. A. Keating,
Allen Brewer, L.
Bowye, esqr. James Lecomore,
Killam Broughton, 2. Phil G. Lechmeister, 5.
James Barry, M.
Mrs Eliz. Burgess, 2. John Magill,
C. John Marriott,
John Claxton, Miss Dinah Mowbray,
Miss Mar. Carr, James McCulloh,
Philip Curran, John Myers, 2.
Richard Crisp, Joseph Mayrore,
Levi Chaney, Daniel Morris,
James Callahan, N.
Mary Farvel, John B. Nichols,
Rachael Cornish, Henry Nichols,
D. Andrew Nichols,
Thomas B. Dorsey, 2. George W. Nabb, 2.
John Davidson, O.
Larkin Dorsey, William O'Hara,
Mrs Margaret Dorsey, P.
Capt. Jan. Dooley, 3. Charles Phillips,
James Dunn, 3. John Plummer,
William C. Davis, William Parrell,
Cor. Donnington, George A. Poole,
Mrs Mary Davidson, Q.
William Dadds, Hester Queen,
Mrs Elizabeth Davis, R.
Mrs Debby Duncan, Priscilla Richardson,
Mrs Susan Davis, William Rollins,
F. Robert Ramsey,
Mrs Jane Elliott, James Reyley,
Thomas Esche, John T. Richardson,
C. C. Egerton, Stephen Rumrill,
G. John Sanders,
Thomas Fisher, Philip Snowden,
Mr. Furlong, John Sheperd,
Miss Maria Ford, Otho Sprigg,
Miss Charity Folks, Nicholas Stonestreet,
H. James Sanders,
William Glover, Miss Lydia Smart,
William Gibson, Richard Nepp,
Richard Gray, John Smith,
Benjamin Gaither, 3. George Schryver,
H. Sam. L. Swormstead,
Henry Hall, Fleet-st. Leonard Scott,
Richard H. Hall, 2. Leonard Snowden,
James Hedford, James Shaw,
Goe W. Hammond, T.
John Holton, Gersham Towner,
Phlip H. Hopkins, Lewis Tiggles,
John H. Hinkle, John Tidence,
Richard Hall, W.
Samuel Hackman, Richard B. Watts,
Miss Lucy D. Hall, Sedgwick Wrightson,
Dr. Joseph Hall, Robert Wilson,
Peter Holmes, 3. John M. Warfield,
Hugh G. Harpham, Royd Warfield,
William Hall, Jesse Wheat,
Frederick Hall, Mrs. Eda. Williams,
Rebecca Hall, Mrs. Nancy Watkins,
J. B. Wheeler,
John Jenkins, C. Weldon,
Vachel Johnson, Jacob Warner,
Mr. Jenson, Richard Williams,
The following to persons on board U. S. ship Ontario:
Alexander Muir, John Smith,
L. D. Honier, Benj. Van Voerkis,
J. Le C. Hardy, John Lambrecht,
J. Swartwout, William C. Wemore,
Pier Tinkham, Henry W. Morris,
Purser on board the U. S. ship Ontario.
JAMES MUNROE, M.
April 5.

New and very Cheap Goods.
Henry Wilmet.
Has just received his supply of Spring Goods, &c.
An elegant assortment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Cap- Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird-eye and Table Diaper, Linen Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Red Tick, Gingham and Callicoon, Fancy Stripe Muslin, Woodstock and Castor Gloves, Jaconet Cravats, 4. 4. 4 Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandanna and Madras Hdfrs. Irish Sheet- ing and Steam Loom Shirting, Blk and Gold Italian sewing silk, Blk Florence and Senshaw, Blk and Gold Canton Crapes, Plain & Figured Book Muslins, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Merino Shawls, White Marseilla, Superfine Blk Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Floss Cottons, Rib- bans, Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasolls.
Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been purchased at auction which will enable him to sell them very low.
April 5.

South River Bridge Company.
Notice is hereby given to the Stock holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine di- rectors to manage the affairs of said Company for one year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in the city of An- napolis on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Henry Magnadier, Pres't.
March 29.

New Arrangement of Days.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,
will continue to run as heretofore un- til the last day of the present month — But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Bal- timore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passen- gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expe- ditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadel- phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.
All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.
Cleurent Pickers.
March 29.

Anne Arundel County Court.
On application to me, the sub- scriber, chief judge of the third ju- dicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of James Mur- doch, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, en- titled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supple- ments thereto, on the terms therein prescribed, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said James Murdoch having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has re- sided two years in the state of Mary- land, immediately preceding the time of his application, I do therefore here- by order and adjudge that the said James Murdoch be discharged from his confinement, and that he give no- tice to his creditors (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months before the third Monday of April next,) to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recom- mending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Murdoch should not have the benefit of the said acts, as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of September, 1820.
Jeremiah T. Chase.
William S. Green, Clk.
March 1.

EUTERPEIAD
Or Musical Intelligencer,
AND LADIES' GAZETTE.
A Periodical Paper has been publish- ed in Boston since April 1820, devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettres information. It embraces a ge- neral history of Music from the ear- liest ages—Records the transactions of musical societies—Reviews new mus- ical works—Presents biographical me- moirs of eminent musical men—Cor- respondence—Anecdotes of music— Letters instructive and interesting up- on every branch of the musical science. Improvements in musical instru- ments, and the compilation of a regis- ter of musical transactions.
With such intentions, it is conceived every topic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent infor- mation may be obtained in the ineli- cent stage of our enterprise, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear ex- position of our objects, we show the scope and range of our intentions, and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scien- tific ability, than to our own labours.
A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to
— guard the purity of melicet morals, in courtly ball, and midnight masquerade, Safe from the tread of the foot, the dancing spark, The chase, by day, the glimmer in the dark, When kind occasion prompts their warm desires, When music soothes and when dancing fires.
As the EUTERPEIAD is not intended to derive support from advertising pa- tronage, it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Pro- prietor, it is an experiment of no ordi- nary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour, and expense.
A publication destitute of profits ac- cording from advertisements must rely upon its subscribers only, for support — The Proprietor would not willingly abandon his intention, unless com- pelled by a necessity which he hopes may not be realized, a more extensive pa- tronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness.
The EUTERPEIAD is published Semi Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Every number will con- tain a fashionable Song—Air, with va- riation—Sacred Song—Waltz—March or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte.
Residents out of Boston, who pro- cure ten subscribers will receive a file of Papers gratis. Regular files, or ex- tra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk-street, Boston.
JOHN PARKER, Editor
SUBSCRIBERS received at this of- fice
April 12.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Bowie, late of said county, deceased. All per- sons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to George Mac- kubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.
Elizabeth Bowie, Adm'r.
March 15.

PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land con- taining 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plasters, and is in high cul- tivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.
March 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely, having this day been dissolv- ed by mutual consent, all persons hav- ing claims against said firm are re- quested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly author- ized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. I hose indebt- ed to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.
William Warfield,
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of
D. Ridgely, & Co.
Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
And who respectfully solicit a con- tinuance of the custom of their friends and the public.
March 1.

REARLY T. HARRIS.
Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.
April 5.

By Public Vendue.
TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 7th of May next, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz—
A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 60 feet on the alley, and running 66 feet, on which are two frame houses, one occupied by Betty Dine, and George Hall.
A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 40 feet, which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.
A Lot on the same alley, fronting 60 feet, and running back 40 feet, which is a two story framed house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fane street.
A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 60 feet on the alley, and running back 66 feet, which is a two story framed house, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 66 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.
A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved drossers payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.
ALSO
To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable from time to time, a certain piece of land, of which bind on the Water to further particulars, apply to
J. Carroll, of Carroll's Alley.

Notice to Travellers.
SETH SWEETSER.
Has erected a commodious and house, stables and sheds, which is warm and comfortable, with good Beer, Hay, Oats and Liquor, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with a valuable Machine of Gen. Ridgely, so that there is no detention in cross- ing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprie- tor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.
N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of
GROCERIES.
He returns his thanks to his cus- tomers, and the public generally for the liberal encouragement in the year 1820.
Jan. 18

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.
21st March, 1821.
The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have de- clared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, mak- ing the first and payable on or after the second day of April next, to stock- holders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal applica- tion, on the exhibition of power of attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
Jona. Pinkney, Cash.

This is to give Notice.
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administra- tion on the personal estate of John Daley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate pay- ment to
Priscilla Daley, Adm'r.
March 22.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes and Bills of exchange against Drafts, first, second, and third Endorsers, and all other documents generally.
Drafts on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appraisals, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
PRINTING
Of every description, neatly ex- ecuted at this Office.

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

From the Boston Gazette.

(Concluded.)

All these contemptible misrepresentations were completely frustrated and exposed by the documents, which accompanied the Agent's memorial, and conclusively proved his own and unceasing efforts, in behalf of the State, and it seems that the slightest intimation was given, in the discussion before the House, of any defect in the discharge of duty. Nevertheless, sir, we think the impression made some ago by the Executive message, and the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, as at first given and published, is difficult to be removed: official statements, however erroneous, or the intimations of authority, however indirect or vocal, have an imposing influence, and when these things first appeared the friends of Mr. Kerr were around with solicitude for a solution of the mystery by which his earned reputation was spirited away. The injustice done to Mr. Kerr has been repaired as far as it is in the power of the Chairman of the Committee of ways and means to do; but I confess, sir, I cannot understand or conceive how the Governor could ever bear in the estimation of his most partial friends the credit of bringing the State's Claim against the General Government to justice. It could only be brought close, as I imagine, favourably to the State, by obtaining from the Secretary of War the establishment of equitable principles for its adjustment, contrary to the strict rules of his department, and the Governor is, I presume, perfectly conscious that he had nothing to do with that matter. I should suppose indeed, sir, that holding his high station and possessing his magnanimity, he might have easily disavowed the unjust ascription to him of the merit of another's success. He could not have been sensible of the effect, whether finally designed or not, of the exclusion of Mr. Kerr from credit in an affair, in which he and Mr. Kerr alone had been efficient Agents; and I think he had have paid to his friends, who rendered him this fulsome adulation, a bitter lesson. I regret that you have overrated my interference in this business. My anxiety that whatever the State's Claim the General Government might determine how, should be brought into the Assembly before the opening of the session, and our poor finances, promptly, when lately at Washington, called on the Secretary of War, manifest to him my wishes that he would urge the Auditor to get through with the adjustment of the points as soon as possible. This I did merely in aid of Mr. Kerr's exertions, which I had every reason to believe were perseveringly continuing; but I never attempted to enter arguments or discussions with the Secretary or the Auditor, nor entered the office of the Auditor to examine a single paper or document; for that was the peculiar province of the Agent, and he had been actively engaged in it till he brought every question to hang on the decision of the Secretary. Therefore, I cannot possibly take to myself the compliment you have done to the great ability, activity and energy, displayed by the Executive, in the prosecution of this business, because "great ability, activity and energy," as every body will know, cannot consist in a mere ceremony to the Secretary of War, and a polite request that he would expedite the final settlement of our claim. Besides, gentlemen, Mr. Kerr is a professional man, dependent on his profession and the public opinion of his capacity and ability in the discharge of any important business specially confided to him, and it may do him an essential injury thus, by indirection, to censure him; and, indeed, since it will plainly appear that before I

came into office or had ever dreamed of the station I now hold, he had succeeded in getting an assumption of this claim, and that he had actually procured a payment of two-thirds of it before my installation, and after the commendation which has been heretofore bestowed upon him by my predecessors, in the progress of his negotiation, and even last year, by a Democratic Committee of ways and means, it may appear to the world like a malevolent party trick and a juggle between this committee and myself to decry and injure a man, who had rendered to the state so profitable a service, merely because he is not one of our political cast.

If the Governor had looked a little ahead he might also have reflected that this report, ascribing to himself this "great ability, activity and energy," would soon or late come to the sight of the Secretary of War and the Auditor through the public papers, and inasmuch as they knew and the Clerks in their offices knew that no one but Mr. Kerr had ever any thing to do with the adjustment of the claim, and that he, Governor Sprigg, had never attempted to interfere with the management of it, it would inevitably expose him to ridicule in that quarter. Moreover, he ought to have taken it for granted that Mr. Kerr would never submit to the unjust operation of any measures, from any quarter, calculated to put him down in the public estimation, and to deprive him of his just reward, without a full exposition to the Legislature of the whole course of his proceedings in the agency; and that such an exposition, if ever so red, would effectually defeat any design to injure him, even if a dead party majority in numbers though not in weight, should cut him off from a just pecuniary compensation.

Whether such designs as these, sir, ever really existed or not, or whether the co-existent chime of the Governor's message to the House, and the report of the Committee of ways and means, in the puffing farce, to the total exclusion of the Agent, was the effect of mere accident or of a want of better information, it was not the less his duty to himself to appeal at once to the Legislature, who had the ascertainment of his compensation entirely in their power, and to justify himself by a full explanation of the whole course of his proceedings with the General Government. For, these things had gone forth, and their injurious tendency was flagrant to the public mind; and such, it seems, was the industrious management of certain persons that the minds of members of the House had been poisoned with the grossest falsehoods. It will be in vain now, sir, to deny that such base means were actually used against the Agent by some person or persons, since a Democratic member finding that he had been the dupe of those artifices, felt it a duty to rise in his place to proclaim the deception and to acknowledge his conviction of the falsehood of the tales, which had been circulated. Such, it seems, was the honourable course pursued by Mr. Allen, of Hartford; and what, sir, but such arts or at least some deceptions colourings of this business could have so blinded Mr. Maulsby to the light of truth, in which Mr. Kerr's conduct and services afterwards appeared to him, as to induce him to insert in the report on the ways and means, which was drawn up by him, such an absurd notice of the incidental interference of the Governor in this business, and to echo the excluding Executive Message, as it related to the only Agent, who had ever in fact been engaged in its negotiation? What but a sense of honour, in that gentleman, and of the gross injustice which had been mistakenly done by him to Mr. Kerr, could have induced him, publicly on the floor of the House of Delegates, to acknowledge his error and move so to amend his report as to commit it to the record with an assertion of what he then perceived and declared to be only a just meed of commendation for Mr. Kerr's exertions in the cause of the State? What, but a high-minded frankness of character and a moral anxiety to atone for an injury done to a Fellow-Citizen and a zealous public Agent, could have induced Mr. Maulsby, in afterwards discussing Mr. Kerr's

case before the House, to express, in the strongest and most complimentary language, his opinion of the services which had been rendered by him and of his title to an additional compensation?—I am for once, sir, at least well disposed to attribute to such dispositions and motives the conduct of Mr. Maulsby, in the course which this affair took, after a full investigation of the subject; and I resign, with frigid indifference, to folks more ingenious than myself and more interested in the matter, the task of unravelling the mystery of "the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the State," and of discovering the source from which that imagination was derived.

There is, sir, one pleasant little anecdote, which I cannot forbear mentioning, in relation to this subject, as it was going the rounds in our Democratic circles, before the result of a fair investigation of Mr. Kerr's subject was known, and it would doubtless have been still treasured up by some of his good friends, as an excellent bon mot, had things turned out differently;—On the 20th of November, it appears, the Auditor, agreeably to the favourable decision of the Secretary of War on the equitable principles of adjustment insisted on by the Agent, had suddenly closed his examination of the State's Claim and reported it to the 2d Comptroller. On this same day, without doubt at the particular request of Governor Sprigg, Mr. Hagner, the Auditor, simply wrote to him that he had reported his final statement of the claim to the Comptroller and promised further to inform him of the final result. The official letter of Mr. Hagner to Mr. Kerr bore a subsequent date and was not received by him at Easton, I presume, for some days after, when, it appears, he immediately apprized the Governor of the information he had obtained. Mr. Hagner, as any polite man would naturally do, paid his first respects to the High Dignitary of the State, who had condescended to ask so small a favour from him, and when he had got through with the little bustle of this affair of etiquette, he sits himself down leisurely to the affair of business and informs the Agent of the progress he had made: And from his difference in the dates of Mr. Hagner's letters to the Governor and the Agent, barely stating that the claim had gone up to the Comptroller for his revision, (so mightily important as it was!) arises the quintessence of this bon mot; for, it was facetiously repeated by some friends of the Governor, as a very smart and severe thing, that, when he received Mr. Kerr's letter, he laughed most significantly, and said, "why, Mr. Kerr has told me a thing I knew before!!!" Now, Governor Sprigg was either guilty of this silly piece of impotent malice or his friends have grossly trifled with him; it is not for me, sir, to decide the point between them. It serves, however, in one additional instance, to verify the old maxim that a man's friends are sometimes his worst enemies.

The Report of the Committee and the debate thereon, which you have given to us, sufficiently exhibit to the public the triumph which Mr. Kerr has gained from the necessity imposed on him, by the sly and disingenuous treatment he received, of bringing to the view of the Legislature a full and true representation of the nature and efficiency of his services to the state; but I should be glad, sir, to see the memorial of the Agent published with the accompanying documents, as by that means alone the public can be fully informed of the nature of the questions, of assumption and equitable adjustment of the State's Claim, on which the agent has been so successful in his discussions and efforts with the present head of the War-Department, contrary to the narrow rules, at first laid down to him, as stated in the report of the Committee in his case, and in defiance of the prophecies and illboding fears of the foes or friends of the Agent and the State. It is notorious that at the commencement of the negotiation for a settlement of this claim, a large portion of the community deemed it utterly a forlorn hope; and many chose to class it with the Massachusetts Claim, which they contended ought never

to be paid. Into this error even the intelligent Editor of "Miles' Register" had fallen till, as he afterwards frankly avowed, he had recovered, by more correct information, a conviction of his mistake; and I know, sir, that some persons from the worst motives of faction and personal considerations denied the justice of the claim and were deeply chagrined at the success of Mr. Kerr in obtaining an assumption of it by the General Government: And so far was this feeling of hostility carried against the agent, personally, and the true interests of the state, that when he had reported to our Executive the assumption of the claim by the Government and a payment of \$40,000 had been actually agreed to be made in part, the affair was treated, in the electioneering campaign of 1818, as a juggle between the agent and the Federal Governor of that time, and it was roundly asserted that the claim would never be recovered!—But when the blunder was manifest and it was too clear that Mr. Kerr had really got the claim into favour, at Washington, it made new friends, every day, and some wizards found out that they always knew the General Government would pay our demands!

I will affirm, sir, that if all the little things, which I have stated or alluded to, sprung from a formed design against the fame and interests of an individual, who, for aught that appears, had given no cause of offence, unless it were the successful performance of the trust reposed in him by the state, they were mean and dishonourable and cannot fail to reflect on their authors indelible disgrace. They have had, however, their ephemeral success, and have doubtless served to excite, if not to wound the feelings of a man of honor, whilst the low-bred hounds of malignity were looking up wishfully for the garbage they were taught to expect in the discomfited character of the agent. But if some of those things arose from accident or misapprehension and were really unmeaning, as they regarded the agent, inasmuch as they were so directly calculated to work injustice, they can be ascribed to nothing better than weakness and folly, and every liberal and high minded citizen, on every side, will rejoice in the triumph over them.

Although, sir, you have heretofore published in your valuable paper, both the Executive message, at the commencement of the Session, and the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, it may not be amiss to bring them again to the public view, and I therefore transmit them to you. I have never yet seen the amended report of that committee, which resulted from the frankness and magnanimity of Mr. Maulsby, but as it is now notorious that it was so amended as to let Mr. Kerr in for a share of the praises it bestowed, you cannot go amiss, sir, if you slip him in any where between the Executive and the Clerk of the Council, and mount them all together and send them merrily down the road of fame. It would not do, sir, to let them ride and tie; that sensible device, which used once to serve the convenience of our Ancestors and afford such relief both to man and beast, is now not only old-fashioned but obsolete, and you must adopt the modern style, which this singular report suggests, of packing off these gentlemen, altogether, in this renowned competition. I would venture to propose an arrangement which justice plainly indicates, but I fear the courtly complaisance of the agent would reject it. Mr. K. is fond of good company and though I suspect he is generally willing to take the precedence due to him, he has much good nature & often yields his place to his friends. I should think, however, that, on this occasion, he might fairly seize the reins and leap into the saddle, and after taking up his honest friend, Mr. P. snugly behind him, dash off with "the Executive" lumbering on the crupper.

Oh, sir, what a rattle they would make! how the women and children would run to the gates to see! how the Dogs would open upon them—

"The little Dogs and all,
"Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart,"
All would bark at them!

I offer you, sir, these suggestions, both grave and gay, that you may

mould them, if you please, into any other form and fashion them to your will; or, if you had rather take them as they are, you are welcome to publish them to the world under the name of **MARCUS SCAURUS.**

Extract from the Executive communication to the General Assembly on the 4th of December 1820.—

"To Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of this department, much praise is due for the great industry and ability with which he has drawn light out of darkness, and extricated system from chaos, in so arranging the vouchers and proofs of some of our claims heretofore suspended as to obviate the objections of the accounting officer, and render them ultimately admissible; it was a work of great labour and difficulty on account of the confusion in which they were involved, and could only have been accomplished by unwearied perseverance, untiring efforts, and a warm feeling of devotedness to the interests of the state."

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in January 1821:—

"Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing their sense of the great ability, activity and energy displayed by the Executive of the state, in bringing to a close the last mentioned claim against the General Government, and their full concurrence in the justice of commendation the Department has been pleased to express towards Mr. Ninian Pinkney, for his able and indefatigable arrangement of the vouchers and documents inducing that adjustment.

All which is submitted.

By order,
JASON MOORE,
Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means."

Caricature Likeness of a Ball-Room.

"Here all is show, and varnish, and hypocrisy, and coquetry: they dressed up their moral character for the evening at the same toilet where they manufacture their shapes and faces. Ill-temper lies buried under a studied accumulation of smiles.—Envy, hatred, and malice, retreat from the countenance, to entrench themselves more deeply in the heart. Treachery lurks under the flowers of courtesy. Ignorance and Folly take refuge in that unmeaning gabble which it would be profanation to call language; and which even those, whose long experience in "the dreary intercourse of daily life" has screwed up to such a pitch of stoical endurance that they can listen to it by the hour, have branded with the ignominious appellation of "small talk." Small indeed!—the absolute minimum of the infinitely little."—

"A ball-room is an epitome of all that is most worthless and unamiable in the great sphere of human life. Every petty and malignant passion is called into play. Coquetry is perpetually on the alert to captivate, caprice to mortify, and vanity to take offence. One amiable female is rendered miserable for the evening, by seeing another, whom she intended to outshine, in a more attractive dress than her own; while the other omits no methods of giving stings to her triumph, which she enjoys with all the secret arrogance of an oriental sultana. Another is compelled to dance with a monster she abhors. A third has set her heart on dancing with a particular partner, perhaps for the amiable motive of annoying one of her dear friends; not only he does not ask her, but she sees him dancing with that identical dear friend, whom from that moment she hates more cordially than ever. Perhaps, what is worse than all, she has set her heart on refusing some impertinent fellow, who does not give her the opportunity. As to the men, the case is very nearly the same with them. To be sure, they have the privilege of making the first advances, and are, therefore less liable to have an odious partner forced upon them; though this sometimes happens as I know by woe'sful experience; but it is seldom they can procure the very partner they prefer, and when they do, the abject necessity, of changing every two dances forces them away, and leaves them only the miserable alternative of taking up with something, disagreeable perhaps in

itself, and at all events rendered so by contrast or of retreating into some solitary corner to vent their spleen on the first idle coxcomb they can find."

From the (Hartford Conn.) Farmers' Almanac, for 1821.

April.—Instead of being 'all fools' this month, let us all study to be wise. While the ground is soft and the grass tender, let not your cattle tread up the roots nor impede the growth by the early grazing. Give your pastures several weeks credit in the Spring; they will pay you interest and principal in the summer. As to your mowing grounds; suffer not a hoof to touch them from the time the frost leaves them, until the scythe has passed over. That you are short of hay to the spring affords no good reason, for a practice so pernicious. That excuse will last as long as the practice continues.

Attentively to your fences this month—repair the old and put up new where necessary. Good fences are the farm's Charter of Rights. When you are employed in this business, remember that a piece of work once well done, is better than but half done a dozen times.

Poor fences and short feed make lean cattle and quarrelsome neighbours. It is cheaper, when you are about it, to add an extra rail and pair of stakes to each length, than to have a single lawsuit in the summer about impounding cattle. Some farmers are too much in the habit of letting their division rail fence stand too long without resetting.—A broad row of hedge and briars grows up and occasions waste.—This practice is too slowly to be endured long by neat farmers. By removing your fence a rod or two, the hedge and briars may easily be subdued, and the land made productive. No soil is lost, and but little labour is necessary in resetting the fence.

Let not the orchard and your other fruit trees be forgotten. Ingratious of the best fruit into those trees which produce bad.—The trouble and expense will be small compared with the utility.—Let every farmer be persuaded next April, to plant apple trees, on the highway in front of his own land, at suitable distances and in such positions, as not to incommode the travelling. Perhaps it might not be advisable to place in this situation trees of early fruit; but winter and cider apples might be grown there to great advantage. In addition, the trees would soon become ornamental and afford much comfort by their shade and freshness. Should this practice be adopted, the net profit within twenty years would be immense.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

From papers received by the ship James Junroe from Liverpool.

The most important article contained in the papers received, is the Austrian manifesto, addressed to the courts of Europe, on the affairs of Naples. It breathes a fixed determination to put down the government recently established in that country.

From the London Sun, Feb. 27.

Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last, reached us this morning, which contain some interesting intelligence respecting Naples. In our preceding columns we have given the Declaration of the Congress of Laybach, published in the Vienna Official Gazette of the 13th of this month. It is stated in the Vienna Journals of the 11th, that the answer of the Neapolitan Parliament to the propositions transmitted from the Allied Sovereigns, may arrive at Laybach about the 18th, by which time the Austrian army will have reached the frontiers of Naples, when they will, according to circumstances, receive further orders with regard to entering the territories of that kingdom. It adds that Lord Stewart has taken no part in the deliberations of congress respecting Naples, and that orders from the English government have been transmitted to the commander in chief of the English fleet at Naples, to leave the port with his squadron as soon as the Austrian troops have passed the frontiers of the Neapolitan States. Deputies from Sicily were proceeding, it is said, to Laybach, to represent to King Ferdinand, that the majority of the Sicilians would take up arms against the Neapolitan Parliament, provided his Majesty would restore the Constitution of 1812, established by the consent of the King and the Parliament.

It is confidently reported, on the authority of private letters from

Rome of the 11th, that a strong division of Neapolitans had set out for that capital from Foggia, and that the Prince Regent had quitted Naples with the garrison of that city for the Abruzzi. It is added, that His Royal Highness had addressed a Proclamation to the Army, announcing that war had been declared. This intelligence is confirmed by private letters received yesterday in the city from Naples. The Government, the People, and the Army, were animated by the most ardent patriotism and rivalled each other in zeal for the defence of their national independence.—The plan suggested by the government is to take the offensive, to enter the Papal States, and occupy Rome before the Austrians, in order to seize upon the large magazines which had been formed in that city for use of the Austrian Army. It is also resolved, in the event of the Neapolitan Capital being occupied by the Austrians, to transfer the seat of Government to Conza, in the Abruzzo Citeriore.

INVASION OF NAPLES.

By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received from the city and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples. The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters:

Naples, Feb. 11.—The Duke de Gato arrived on the 9th with the Ultimatum of the allied sovereigns.—On the outside of the city gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who, according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the Ultimatum of the Congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by the reiterated cries of "WAR! WAR! WAR!" from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the Ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:—

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.

2. That during the period while this re-organization shall be effecting and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and all the fortresses shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded. And,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

"The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples, produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Gen. Guglielmo Pepe commands in the Abruzzi—Arcovito, in San Germano—Carascosa and Amoroso are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Frangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The prince Viscar-General will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Bergami commands at Gaeta. The regular troops of Naples amount to 60,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery.—The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed on the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerrillas."—The Times.

Florence, Feb. 13.

On the evening of 11th inst. the advanced guard of the Austrian troops passing through Tuscany entered this capital. Yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the entire column arrived. It is composed of the infantry regiments of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, of the Prince de Wied, Chasteler and Guinay, and of the regiments of cavalry, Riesch dragoons Prince Ferdinand hussars, with two batteries of artillery.

This column amounts altogether to 8000 men, of whom 2000 are cavalry. We expect successively the arrival here of five or six other columns of equal force.

The first column marched this day for Siena.

Another Austrian army is marching by Romagna and the marches of Urbino and Ancona.

We learn from Naples, that all the English squadron now at Naples is about to assemble in the harbour of Messina, and that after this event a great change will take place in the affairs of Sicily.

We have received from Lisbon, the Diario Do Governo, a small newspaper of 2d Feb. last. It contains the account of the meeting of the Cortes, the speech of the President of the Regency, the Archbishop of Badia, and the reply of Sampaio, and minutes of the proceedings of the Cortes. The first measure that engaged their attention was the removal of the soldiers from the houses of the citizens, upon whom they were quartered, to their barracks: the abolition of infamous punishments, the game laws, and oppressive privileges, attached to oil mills, and other mills. It also contains a list of donations to the poor house (Casa Pia) of money and provisions.

PAPAL PROCLAMATION.

Hercules, Cardinal Gonzalvi, of the S. R. C. Deacon of S. Maria ad Martyr—Secretary of State to His Holiness our Lord Pope Pius VII.

His Holiness being informed that the Austrian forces which, in consequence of dispositions made by the High Allied Powers were assembled on the frontier of the Lombardy Venetian kingdom, have passed the Po, and are marching as friendly troops towards the kingdom of Naples, to protect the execution of those determinations which his Sicilian Majesty has announced to his people to have been adopted by the said Sovereigns for the peace and tranquility of Italy and of all Europe, is desirous that his well beloved subjects should be assured respecting the object of this military expedition, and at the same time informed of what, in the existing circumstances, he expects from their unalterable fidelity, and filial attachment to his sacred person.

The Holy Father takes a pleasure in flattering himself that the Neapolitan nation, united with its King, will be anxious to preserve to itself and to Europe the inestimable benefits of that peace which was but a few days ago regained by so many sacrifices, and at the expense of so much blood. His holiness offers his most fervid prayers that Heaven may in its mercy keep forever far from us the scourge of war. But, if, by the inscrutable decrees of Divine Wisdom, the people of Italy are to be again afflicted by that dreadful evil, the holy father, in his quality of head of the church, and as a sovereign essentially pacific, will not cease to maintain, as he has hitherto maintained a perfect neutrality towards all nations. But at the same time his holiness feels too strongly the force of his paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people, whom Divine Providence has entrusted to his temporal government, to neglect, under such important circumstances, to protect and secure their interest.

If the geographical position of the Pontifical States render it indispensable that foreign troops should pass through them, he knows not how he can oppose them. But his Holiness will not fail to require that during the unavoidable passage of any foreign troops, his neutrality, as recognised by all the Powers, shall be religiously respected;—that not the slightest obstacle shall be opposed to the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of the Papal States in the exercise of their respective powers;—that the persons and property of his faithful subjects, and of all the foreigners who enjoy the hospitality of his pacific dominions, shall be inviolably respected;—and that, though the passage of the troops through many cities and parts of his territories cannot be prevented, that the capital of the Catholic world through which there can be no necessity for the foreign troops passing shall be entirely excepted. A different manner of acting on the part of the foreign troops, will entitle the Holy Father to consider them no longer as friends, and to oppose, with all the means in his power, their passage through his states, and to have recourse to the protection of the high Powers.

Guided by these principles, the Holy Father has already caused strict orders to be given to the civil and military authorities of his States, to the effect that the foreign regular troops, on entering and passing through the pontifical dominions, shall be regarded as friends,

and not opposed in the passage, but that any of the evil disposed who may dare to violate the pontifical territory shall be vigorously resisted; and for this purpose his Holiness also ordered the fortresses of his dominions to be put in a state of defence.

His Holiness our Lord, in making known to his faithful subjects in the usual manner, and in order to give them perfect confidence, the objects of the present military expedition, his sentiments as expressed above, and the measures adopted for securing tranquility in his states, has at the same time thought fit to manifest his sovereign will that they shall show towards the foreign troops all those attentions which they owe to the troops of friendly powers, and that no one shall take upon himself to injure them by word or deed.

The fidelity and the attachment constantly and most strikingly manifested to his Holiness, our Lord, by his people, afford to his Holiness the surest guarantee that they will in the present circumstances contribute, by the prudence of their conduct, to the maintenance of that tranquility which, with so much satisfaction to his paternal heart and so much honour to the people of his States, has hitherto been preserved under the sacred ægis of the laws and the vigilance of the government. But if any turbulent spirit shall wickedly dare, during the present circumstances, to seek opportunities for plotting mischief, or expect to be able, even for a short while, to disturb the public tranquility, be it known to them that the most circumspect vigilance will watch their proceedings, and that their crimes will be punished by all the rigour of the laws.

H. CARDINAL GONZALVI.

Given at the Quirinal, February 7, 1821.

The Municipality of Naples to the English Nation.

After 6 months spent in vain deliberations, first at Troppau, and latterly at Laybach, the allied Sovereigns, tired in sustaining their cause before the tribunal of reason, have resorted to the great maxim of despotism, and have drawn the sword! The Austrian army has received orders to march; it advances, and Naples is to become the theatre of war.

We know where our enemies are—they have declared themselves; we shall soon have a nearer view of them. But in such a solemn situation, by what name shall we call the English? The English administration, through its organ Lord Castlereagh, has issued a declaration apparent y favourable to our cause, but under the friendly exterior of this diplomatic note we easily discover that the ministers have followed less their own opinion than yielded to the wishes of the nation. We perceive in this document that, dexterous in guarding against being committed in future, they have left to events the entire explanation of their conduct. In the mean time an English fleet cruises before our walls: Is it here to attack or protect them?

This uncertainty afflicts, at the present moment, our country. We deposit our anxiety in your bosoms, ye generous friends of freedom! Will ye, who were the first to raise on the ruins of despotism the reign of law, suffer a people to be oppressed with impunity, who, proud of imitating the glorious example which you have set us, have placed liberty on the throne? Such is the whole of our crime! Perhaps you accuse us of not shewing sufficient respect for the throne when we broke our chains at its foot. Have we not encircled with our homage and our fidelity the grey hairs of our aged sovereign? Has our parliament while employed in laying the basis of our constitutional rights, and internal prosperity, committed any outrage on the rights of other nations? No, that order, moderation and tranquillity, which spring from our love of the laws, reign in our country, and yet the sword of a stranger menaces its independence. Ye noble protectors of the laws and of humanity, are you capable of becoming accomplices in such an iniquitous outrage? Can you remain indifferent spectators of the unequal conflict in which princes with the resources of 70 millions of men, approach against a population of four millions?

We have blood, arms, and courage; we shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer, it will adorn our triumph; if we perish, it will shed a lustre on our graves; but in the name of justice, save us the pain of

thinking that a nation, among whom patriotism is a kind of religion, should assist a bond to chains of arbitrary violence, to the Europe, a faithful and decided ally, that England, the celebrated ally of immortal liberty, will never consent to form chains with which despotism is endeavouring to fetter and oppress people who have been its free.

AUSTRIA.

Address from Gen. Fournier to the Army. The army, the supreme command of which has been entrusted me by his majesty the Emperor, passes over the confines of the country with intentions of peace. The events which have disturbed the tranquillity of Italy are the motives for our march. We do not as in the year 1815, advance against a rash enemy; every inhabitant of the kingdom of Naples, that faithful and well intentioned ally of our friend. The duty of the officers and of the soldiers, will be to serve the strictest order, to obtain it by every means in my power. Whether the states of Italy, or shall place their effect on the Neapolitan territory, constant care shall be directed that they may constantly preserve the same discipline and love of order which they acquired between the years 1815 and 1817, in the same countries they are now about to enter.

None but the enemies to the tranquillity of their fellow-citizens, who rebel to the sentiments of the king, can be opposed to us. Should they even succeed in inducing resistance to us by others, they will still fail to withdraw us from the salutary plan which has been presented to us. The consequences of their enterprise will fall on the heads alone, and not on those peaceful citizens. It is glorious for the soldier to fulfil his duties on the field of battle, it is not less so for him to secure the general tranquillity against the attacks of evil disposed men. Our emperor relies upon us, and we shall justify on the occasion, also, his confidence, in the reputation of our army, without recurring to the sentiments which we are animated to the fulfilment of our duty.

GIOVANNI BARON DE TRIMON, General of Cavalry.

Head-Quarters, Padua, Feb. 1, 1821.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, 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, that the same be published every week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. leave of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm'r. With the will annexed. April 26

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the fifth day of May next, on the premises, one negro man, named Aaron, one negro woman, named Richard; one ditto, named James. Seized and taken as the property of William Brogden, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due John Gillum. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Sheriff. A. A. County.

April 26, 1821

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thos. Worthington, jun. are notified, that dividend of the personal estate may be made on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims. Nicholas Worthington, of Thos. Worthington, jun. April 26.

We are gratified at finding, that Mayor's Report to the Senate of Maryland, on the appropriation of the public lands of the United States, to the purposes of education, has attracted attention, and found defenders in other States. A subject of deep interest to the elder members of the Congress. The plan recommended is consonant to the plainest principles of justice, and must, if carried into effect, be so obviously attended with the most salutary consequences, that it obtained the almost unanimous assent of our Legislature. Without distinction of party. We embrace the earliest opportunity of presenting the Report to our readers. In the mean time, for the purpose of showing the opinion which is entertained of it by intelligent men in our sister states, we direct the following article from the National Gazette.

EDUCATION.

In the course of the last month, a book or case in mention a Resolution and series of Resolutions which the Legislature of Maryland had submitted to the governments of other States, and of which the object was to prefer and establish a claim to the part of the original members of the Union, to a share of the public lands for the purposes of education, proportional to that which has been allotted by Congress to the Eastern and South Western States. A circular of the Maryland Legislature was submitted the last week to our own, and not, we believe, made the subject of any deliberations. In the House of Representatives of New York, it was, however, referred to the regular committee on Colleges, &c. who presented a report, which has been published in some of the newspapers.

The opinion of the Committee states against a co-operation in the claim advanced by the Maryland Legislature, and is attempted to be sustained by various considerations of expediency. We can discover no real force, and very little ability in their reasoning. Besides, describing, after them, the argument of the Maryland Legislature as "elaborate and ingenious," still disposed to style it irretrievable. In what light it will be viewed by the Government of Pennsylvania or by Congress we cannot make to predict, but unless it is vigorously and skillfully controverted than it is in the New York Report it must hold away.

Report it must hold away. The good understanding of all the good understandings of the Committee enlarge upon the advanced in the Maryland circular to arrive at the same conclusion—that the public lands are essentially the common property of the Union—are held by the general sentiment in full and absolute. This feature of the case is decidedly favorable to the object of the Maryland circular; and it appears to us strange that the committee should thence infer the impossibility of any interference by the Legislature of the state. It can only never be admitted in general to be improper for any part of the Union, to exhibit the particular circumstances which they may conceive the common property of the Union, upon particular benefits which Congress is acknowledged to the sole right and full option to bestow. They may exert themselves, either separately or conjointly, by a diligent examination and exposure of their titles, in order to enlist on their side a majority of suffrages in that body.

The Maryland Legislature reason that the public lands were acquired by the common sword, pure and simple, and of all the states—they are considered to be the common property of the Union; they are a common fund for the use and benefit of all, in their just proportions. But the words of fourteen millions of the people, which they comprise, have been allotted for a special purpose: the new states and territories, according to the admitted terms and destination of the fund, are to whose exclusive advantage

no part of it or of its proceeds have been applied, are clearly entitled to a proportional share for the promotion of the same object, this being of no less importance to them, and the governments of the latter, as the guardians of their interests, as their procurators, may investigate and assert their claim, and endeavour, by every regular and lawful means, to render it successful. To do thus, would not be to contest or impede the undoubted right of Congress to decide on the proper mode of administering the public property. The commission appointed under the Florida Treaty have an undoubted right to administer or distribute the fund of five millions, intended for the common benefit of the American creditors of the Spanish government, those who exhibit and explain their right to a rateable share, cannot be deemed guilty of an improper interference.

The other leading suggestions of the Committee appear to us susceptible of direct refutation; but were we to comment upon them here, we should be carried further than is compatible with our present convenience in regard to space. At the proper season, we shall republish the whole of the Maryland Report, with such collateral remarks as we think desirable for the purpose of making the fallacy of the objections now urged, sensible to every reader. The subject is of great importance to the states to whom the appeal is made.

Towards the conclusion of the New York Report, recourse is had to the topic of the danger of geographical distinctions and jealousies, &c. so frequently used, during the agitation of the Missouri question, to beguile or alarm the majority of the states or their representatives into submission to the minority. We are sorry to see this expedient of rhetoric employed on this occasion, and predict that it will fail altogether. The Legislature of Maryland cannot be suspected of a disposition to foster the interests and views against which the ammunition of Washington is directed—they were arrayed against the restrictionists; and we have never heard that they have manifested the least predilection for Governor Clinton. It would be difficult to divine what right it is that should not be relinquished, what exclusive benefit should not be conceded by the Atlantic states, under the doctrine applied to this case by the New York Committee, "Make yourselves sheep and the wolves will eat you," says the proverb so often quoted by Franklin. The Maryland Legislature seem to think there are limits to the sound principle of conciliation; and that an extensive good, demandable upon the strongest and clearest grounds of equity, accruing by an obviously just interpretation of the scheme of Federal Union, is not to be renounced from the bare apprehension of unreasonable discontent in any quarter. They are not afraid at all events, nor should others be, of a temperate discussion of any question, accompanied by a respectful submission to the tribunal in which the office of deciding is vested.

THE MURDERERS.

We perceive (says the editor of the Telegraph) by the last Norfolk Herald, that the trials of both the murderers of Lagouardette are concluded, and that the verdict in both cases is "Guilty of Murder in the first degree." We copy the article entire from the above paper, the remarks of whose editor are extremely appropriate, and bespeak a feeling heart. We would add, that all the circumstances attending this horrid affair, furnish us with another proof of the overruling providence of God, and of the certain punishment which awaits the murderer. This Lagouardette is said to have been the leader of a band of robbers in the Pyrenees. He and his murderers have no doubt been long accustomed to robbery and pillage in foreign countries, and (as is unfortunately too often the case) escaped the punishment which their crimes merited, and finally landed on our peaceful shores with a view to begin business on a large and magnificent scale. They had formed a regular plan of plunder, and have carried it on successfully until their measures were bilied and an overruling power ordained thus far shall thou go and no farther—their doom was fixed—was inevitable. They disputed about their ill-gotten booty, and unable to control that diabolical spirit of revenge which leads them on to ruin, two of the robbers become the

executioners of the third, and commit that atrocious deed in a manner truly shocking—they concert plans for their escape—already have they commenced their route, when justice, sacred justice, extends her snowy arm, arrests their progress, and leads them to cold and dreary dungeons—in a few days they are brought to trial, are supposed innocent until the law pronounced these chilling words—"Guilty of Murder in the first degree"—they are remanded back to prison, and when they come forth again it will be to mount the scaffold.

It is a remarkable fact, and it ought to be a warning to criminals, that in this blessed land of ours a villain is apprehended and brought to punishment almost always before he can possibly enjoy any of the objects for which he commits the crime. The citizens at large are on the alert to apprehend him, and they generally succeed. By this conduct they prove their desire to enforce the laws of the land, and in aiding the cause of justice prove themselves worthy citizens.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, received per the James Monroe.

"It affords us much pleasure to inform you, that arrangements are nearly completed for the Hudson Bay and North West Companies being united under the general name of the Hudson Bay Company. This event will, in the highest degree be gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare and happiness of the Canadas." [As the above involves the interest of the great capitalists of the Canadas, it is not amiss for the editors to say, that it comes from an authentic source.]—N. Y. Gazette.

The London Statesman of the 27th Feb. says, that private letters from Paris state that the French troops evince the most anxious desire to unite with the Neapolitans in opposing the aggressions of the Austrians. Their movements with that view have been so open and alarming as to occasion much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies. The last debates in that assembly are stated to have been very stormy, and of so serious a character that the Keeper of the Sals is understood to have prevented, though not without much difficulty, the report of their proceedings from reaching the public eye.

ALI PACHA.

Extract of a letter from Corfu dated Jan. 1. The Suliotas have drawn their swords against the Sultan and in favour of Ali Pacha, and have procured from the surrounding villages a corps of 5,000 men to support him. They beset the road from St. Demetrio (a place about three leagues from Janina) to Arta, and have captured a convoy of 200 mules, loaded with provisions and ammunition which was coming from Prevesa, and proceeding to the Turkish army and encamped before Janina. The escort who attended the convoy were put to the sword. Ali Pacha sent one of his nephews, who was in the fortress with him, together with two other distinguished persons, as hostages to the Suliotas, & they in return had delivered up to him eight of their principal chiefs. It is suspected that the other chiefs of the Greeks were on understanding with Ali Pacha. It is said likewise that 8,000 of the inhabitants of the province of Tapleni where Ali was born, have declared for his cause, as it is known that 6 weeks ago they threw off their allegiance to the Porte. These his allies have blocked up the road to Missovo. Should these facts be confirmed, it would appear that the Turkish forces which besiege Janina will be cut off from all provisions. In this case the change of fortune will be truly astonishing for Ali would thus be rescued from destruction raised from his state of insignificance, by the exertions of his early enemies. It is probable that the latter promise themselves some advantage from the genius and riches of Ali; and calculate that, by placing him at their head, they will possess a chief from whom they need be under no apprehensions of a new alliance with the Porte. German paper.

Remarkable Recrudescence.—Mr. Fenner Ward, of this town, has seven ewes, which have brought seventeen lambs this season, of which fourteen are living and doing well. [Chautauque Gazette.

Sweet Potatoes.—Crawford relates in his history of the Indian Archipelago, that in the island of Java, this root has sometimes been found of the enormous weight of 50 pounds."

SCULLCAP.

This valuable plant is acquiring considerable celebrity, and is now used in several diseases with effect. An instance has come to my knowledge in which it has cured a violent Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Sometime ago a Mr. Hunt, a respectable mechanic in this city, told me that for 12 years he had been a martyr to the inflammatory rheumatism, which attacked him so violently and frequently that he lost upon an average, six months labour of the 12. That about 18 months ago he was in great pain, having his arms and legs cased with flannel, & resting on pillows; having been bled, blistered and physicked without any diminution of pain or symptoms. At this period, he says, Mr. Lewis of Winchester county, I believe he who for many years has prescribed the scullcap, paid him a visit, and told him he would cure him in ten days. He ordered him to drink plentifully of the scullcap tea, strong, for that time, to take a dose of sulphur every third day, to live low and eat no salt. Mr. Hunt says he pursued his orders strictly, and for 8 days he did not perceive any visible alteration, but on the 9th or 10th it appeared to him that his blood underwent a complete change—he describes the sensation as if new blood entirely coursed through the veins and channels of the body; he threw off his flannel, went to work, and has not been since afflicted.—Whenever by any pain he has reason to fear an attack, he drinks plentifully of the tea and the pain vanishes.

Such is the story told to me, and he is a plain and honest man, and as a understand, a cabinet-maker, living near Greenwich. There certainly must be valuable qualities of this plant, which physicians should develop by continued experiment. If it had this effect upon the blood in cases of inflammatory rheumatism it may cure the gut and chronic diseases generally. It is certain that it can never do any harm.

N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

A Lisbon paper of the 16th Feb. advertises for sale, "The Constitution of the United States, and Declaration of Independence."

Breach of Promise, again.—Miss Mary Dunham, an orphan, and without property, re-overed, last Thursday, at Newark, (N. J.) of James Compton, 500 dollars for breach of promise of marriage.

DIED.

In this city on Thursday evening, Miss MARY CALLAHAN, of an advanced age.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and then indexed to make immediate payment. William Warfield, Adm'r. April 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the personal estate of William Wootton of said county deceased; consisting of Tobacco, Corn, Bacon, some Rye in the straw, one Yoke of Oxen, and several head of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils and Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, on purchaser's giving notes with approved security. William Warfield, Adm'r. April 26.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock. By order, James E. Brice, Cash'r. April 26 7w.

To Rent,

The house and garden, near Annapolis on the Baltimore road, lately occupied by Gustavus Jackson as a Tavern, the garden contains about half an acre, there are on the premises a good stable with 4 stalls, 2 large sheds, and a well of good water in the yard, and the house has within the last year undergone a thorough repair. Nicholas Brewer, Jr. April 26.

Sale for City Taxes.

Will be sold for cash, at the house of Richard Lockerman, on the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, a negro boy named HAKAR. Seized and taken for city taxes; due for the year, 1820. And on the 18th day of May next, will also be sold for cash, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Sewell, a negro woman named Phillis. Seized for city taxes for the year 1820. ISAAC HOLLAND, Col. April 26, 1821.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 21st, 1821.

On application of Gassaway Pindell, administrator of James H. Wilson, 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. Thomas H. Hall, 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 James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of April, 1821. Gassaway Pindell, Adm'r. April 26 6w.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms. April 19, 1821. 22 tf.

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co. Have just received, and have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations. Also their usual supply of

Groceries, Ironmongery,

and Glass and Queen's Ware. All of which they will dispose of cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on the usual credit. 2 tf. April 19.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co. Have just received a choice selection of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. 2 April 19.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with interest, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot. William H. Marriott, Trustee. April 19. 2

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the third day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock A.M. at the residence of William Stinchcomb, near the mouth of Magothy River, SEVERAL VALUABLE NEGROES, a large new scow and a few implements of husbandry.

The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, on purchases to a larger amount a credit of six months will be allowed bond with approved security being given for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

April 12

State of Maryland, &c.

Calvert County Orphans Court,

March 15th, 1821.

On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert 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 Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Harrison late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March 1821.

Francis Harrison, Adm'r.

Hunting Town March 29

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, March 25th, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton, once a week for six successive weeks, for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order, NICHOLAS PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Department of State, 2
March 23d, 1821.

Sir,

The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers, to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble, And obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please.

March 29

Richard Ridgely.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half 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. N. Saulsbury resides, 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 encumbrances.

March 29

Richard Lookerman.

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift on the 15th inst. by the subscriber, between Love Point and Broad Creek, a small SLOOP (the Mary of Baltimore) she appears to be much injured, having lost her main-mast, rudder and anchor. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John Ridout, of H. Kent Land, April 12th, 1821

MARTIN F. REVELL

TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the citizens of Annapolis and neighbourhood generally,

That he has taken the Stand in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, and next door to Mr. Williams' Book and Shoe Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Hall, who cleared business in his favour, &c.

ALL KINDS OF TAILORING Will be done on moderate terms, with neatness and dispatch.

M. F. R. Solicits the patronage of the Citizens. He will be very thankful to the Storekeepers for their influence, as the Stores will be the principal source through which he can expect employment, as he does not intend keeping cloths, therefore he is in hopes they will be disposed to encourage him in his line of business.

Annapolis, April 4.
N. B. Persons living in the country, wishing to have a long done, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber the preference, as he is determined to work cheap, and receive country produce in payment, such as wheat, corn, and oats, at the Annapolis market price.

A CARD.

The Subscriber takes this plan to inform his old customers of Annapolis, and its vicinity, and the public generally, that he has declined the Tailoring business in favour of MARTIN F. REVELL, who he can with safety recommend to the public to be perfect in his business, as he has had a sufficient opportunity of knowing his superiority of work, from several years acquaintance with him. WILLIAM HALL.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office Price—\$1 50.
April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 14th of May next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, a house and lot on Elkridge Seized and taken as the property of Henry Shrive, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Keefe, Executor of Jacob Keefe. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.
A. A. County.

April 12.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER,

Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and into those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmeat's.

April 12.

New and very Cheap Goods.

Henry Wilmot,

Has just received his supply of Spring Goods, &c.

An elegant assortment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Caps, Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird-eye and Table Diaper, Linen Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Gingham and Calicoes, Fancy Stripe Muslin, Woodstock and Castor Gloves, Jaconet Cravats, 4-4, 6-4 Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandanna and Madras Hdfs, Irish Sheet- ing and Steam Loom Shirting, Blk. and Cold Italian sewing silk, Blk Florence and Senahaw, Blk and Cold Canton Crapes, Plain & Figured Book Muslins, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Merino Shawls, White Marcellis, Superfine Blk Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Floss Cottons, Ribbons, Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been purchased at auction which will enable him to sell them very low.

April 5

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stock holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said Company for one year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Henry Maynard, Pres't.

March 29.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month—but afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 8 o'clock the same day, leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in the same manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Vickars.

March 22

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forest of Prince George's county, on the 10th of April, a Negro Man named Jacob, about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, very black, has a scar by a burn on one of his cheeks, a pleasing countenance, and is quite polite when spoken to. Clothing, jacket and trousers of blue and white kersey, which he will no doubt change, as he has others. He was formerly a ferryman at the Upper Ferry across South River, and as he is a little acquainted with the water, he may attempt to make his escape in that way. He has a wife, at Dr. Hall's in Anne Arundel county, where it is probable he may conceal himself a few days and then he will no doubt attempt to get out of the state. The above reward will be paid, on my getting possession of him, no matter where he is taken.

JOHN CONTEE.

April 10.

P. S. Since writing the above it has been ascertained that he has been at Dr. Hall's and taken with him from thence some articles of his own clothing and two dresses of his wife's clothing; with which it is possible he may endeavour to disguise himself.

GEO. WELLS, Jun'r.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Offers his professional services to the public. His office will be found in the house lately occupied by his Father, and opposite Williamson's Tavern.

April 12.

EUTERPEIAD

Or Musical Intelligencer, AND LADIES' GAZETTE.

A Periodical Paper has been published in Boston since April 1820, devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre information. It embraces a general history of Music from the earliest ages—Records the transactions of musical societies—Reviews new musical works—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical men—Correspondence—Anecdotes of music—Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of the musical science—Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a register of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived every topic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent information may be obtained in the incipient stage of our enterprise, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear exposition of our objects, we shew the scope and range of our intentions, and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scientific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated to the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to

— guard the purity of melting minds, in every walk, and amidst the most refined, safe to the teacher, friend, the dancing school, the glances by day, the whisper in the dark, the kind occasion prompts to the warm desires, when music softens, and when dancing fires.

As the EUTERPEIAD is not intended to derive support from advertising patronage, it has thus far been attended with little or no remuneration to the Proprietor, it is an experiment of no ordinary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour, and expense.

A publication destined of profits accruing from advertisements must rely upon its subscribers only, for support. The Proprietor would not willingly abandon his intention, unless compelled by a necessity which he hopes may not be realized, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness.

The EUTERPEIAD is published Semi-Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Every number will contain a fashionable Song—viz, with variation—Sacred Song—March or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte. Residents out of Boston, who procure ten subscribers will receive a file of Papers gratis. Regular files, or extra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk-street, Boston.

JOHN R. PARKER, Editor.

SUBSCRIBERS received at this office.

April 12.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Bowie, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to exhibit them legally authenticated, to George Mac-kubin Esquire, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

March 15.

Eliza H. Bowie, Adm'r

7w.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 310 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

March 22.

John Weekes.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

March 22.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely,

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

March 1.

BENJAMIN T. PLYDEN

Takes this method to inform the friends of Anne Arundel county, that he has been elected sheriff of said county, and hopes that his long experience and the duties of that office will enable him to their satisfaction.

April 5.

By Public Vendue.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE 17th of May next, On Monday the 17th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 68 feet on the alley, and running back 68 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to the street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running 97 feet to Prince George's street, 146 feet on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 100 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two, or three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

To be Leased, for 99 years, renewable for Lots in various parts of the city, of which bind on the Water to further particulars apply to Chas. Carroll of Carrollton.

Feb. 15.

Notice to Travellers.

SETH SWEETSER,

Has erected a commodious inn house, stables and sheds, which are warm and comfortable, with good Hay, Oats and Livers, at the Middle Ferry, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, and has been at considerable expense in deepening and improving his Ferry, with the valuable Machine of Gen Ridgely, so that there is no detention in crossing at any time, the road is as good as the others, and two miles nearer, with hand boards to direct Travellers to the Ferry. It being kept by the proprietor, every attention will be paid to accommodate Travellers.

N. B. Also he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES.

He returns his thanks to his customers, and the public generally for their liberal encouragement in the year 1820.

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18

Jan 18