

...of an attack. The president...
...ing this, at length made a requisition...
...executive of Maryland of five hundred...
...drafted militia of the state, to be...
...this city, for its protection. The...
...considering that one of the exigencies...
...exist that are specified in the constitution...
...the president may legally make such...
...on, have not hesitated to comply with his...
...They conceive that the state is at this...
...factually invaded, and as no appropriations...
...regular force have been made by the...
...for its security, its only dependence...
...now on the militia. Under these circumstances...
...the same objections to calling upon the...
...could not with propriety be made, which...
...at the commencement of the war, when...
...invaded, to suppress insurrection, near...
...force the laws of the country, made their...
...services necessary. When such requisitions...
...made by the president it is to be understood...
...that the expenses incurred by them are to...
...defrayed by the United States. When the...
...tion, or any session of it, is invaded, he...
...by the power given him in the constitution...
...and by subsequent laws of congress, comm...
...its resources to repel it; but when any...
...emergency arises which comes within the...
...and jurisdiction of the governor, and...
...call of a military force requisite, the...
...on which the call is made, must discharge...
...the expenses arising from it. Not only...
...the governor power to call out the militia...
...any sudden and momentous occasion, bu...
...according to a law passed at the November...
...of 1811, the same power is vested in a...
...Brigadier-general, a Colonel, or a Major...
...without waiting the orders of the executive...
...Should any exigency, therefore, arise in...
...remote part of the state, where no provis...
...had been made by the general government...
...its own executive, to meet it, the law has...
...defined a mode that should be adopted. It...
...that the principle has been agreed to in...
...extensive latitude which many have contended...
...for (that the president possesses the power...
...of calling into actual service the militia...
...to assist in carrying on a war) that the...
...executive have at this time yielded a compl...
...to his orders, but because from our...
...situation, the necessities of the state, and...
...particularly this city, seemed earnestly to...
...for the requisition.

Something rather Curious!
Not long since a letter was written by the Governor of Maryland to the Secretary of War, acquainting him with the defenceless situation of this city, and the apprehension that prevailed of an attack upon it. The letter was deposited in the office by Mr. Pinkney, clerk of the council, and forwarded, as its post-master of this place declares, in the Washington mail, to the department to which it was directed. Why it had not been answered remained doubtful, until a commiseration which had been deposited by some of the citizens of this place, returned from their mission to the general government, who brought back intelligence that this executive communication had never been received. How a letter addressed to Gen. Armstrong should have miscarried, when all the rest of the mail arrived perfectly safe, is something extraordinary; for the letters and packages taken out at the intermediate offices, are usually made up in parcels by themselves, and therefore it is highly improbable that this said letter should have been taken from the mail before it reached Washington. When these circumstances are known, every one will be at liberty to form his own conjectures respecting the mysterious manner in which this letter should have so suddenly disappeared, or been lost. What has become of the letter seems to be altogether unknown—but the circumstances which have accompanied its loss, have created and confirmed many unfavorable suspicions.

For the Maryland Gazette.
If it be not deemed high treason, or something a-kin to it, we would venture to ask the good people of this country if they know what this war has already cost, and yet more, is likely to cost them? The people of these United States (including persons of all sexes, sizes and colours,) amount to about seven millions. By a law of the session of congress just closed, the president is to borrow twenty-one millions of dollars. Now, it is not known upon what terms this money may be borrowed—The president being authorised to sell the paper money at a very reduced value, he may, under this loan bill, contract a much larger debt than twenty-one millions of dollars. But admit that this is the amount of the debt, then in one single session, we have a debt three times the amount of our whole population; or in other words, shall owe three dollars for every man, woman and child, whether white, black or yellow, in the nation. But this debt is not to be paid off immediately, so that each man, woman and child, will not be compelled to pay three dollars this year. It will be remembered, however,

...although we do not pay the debt...
...are to pay the interest, and that...
...every three months. Now we have not...
...ascertained what interest is to be...
...paid for this money, and of course...
...calculation cannot be correct. It may...
...be eight or nine per cent.—No body...
...however, doubts that it will be seven...
...per cent at least; and let us suppose it...
...to be borrowed at this interest; then it...
...follows, that for the loan authorized in...
...one session, we shall have to pay at the...
...rate of twenty-one cents every year...
...for every man, woman and child in the...
...country, and this forever, unless we...
...will pay off the debt, which will be...
...paying at once three dollars for every...
...man, woman and child, as before ob...
...served. Are the people willing to pay...
...this, and to pay in the same proportion...
...for the loans of the last year and of...
...future years. If they be, let them con...
...tinue to vote for men who approve of...
...the war and its expenses; and let them...
...also be ready to pay the taxes, which...
...are to be laid at the next May session of...
...congress; that is, a tax upon lands, upon...
...gills, upon stamps, carriages, &c. &c. &c.
A FARMER.

For the Maryland Gazette.
More than a year ago Congress determined that they must lay an immense number of taxes, and the bills were all prepared and reported. But to insure the election of Mr. Madison, they were postponed, and were to have been passed at the commencement of the last session of Congress, which was immediately after the election of president was over. Mr. Gallatin was consulted, and consented to a postponement of them upon the express proviso that they were adopted so soon as congress met the last fall; and to enable them to get them into operation in the month of April. Mr. Madison's election was secured, but the naughty people were found to be dissatisfied with the war and war men, and changes every where were taking place. In Massachusetts scarcely a war man could get leave to come to congress; and in N. York, as well as other states, the result of the elections was almost unfavourable. If other states changed as fast, the majority in the next congress might not be so devoted to the administration as could be wished; and it was feared that the imposition of all these taxes might displease many of the good friends of administration—Accordingly, the taxes are postponed. Why? Because as some people would tell us, congress had not time to pass the laws. What! not time between the first Monday of November and the fourth day of March to pass laws which have been prepared for these twelve months? Believe this who may. Not the elections were not over in all the states, and until they were the taxes must be kept as much out of view as possible. The taxes were postponed, not for the want of time to pass the laws, (which might have been passed in any one week of this long session) but to get the elections over; and as the elections would not be over till congress had to adjourn, they adjourn to meet again immediately after the elections. To meet—for what? Expressly to pass these very taxes which they determined to pass the session before the last—which they might have passed then, or at the last session, and which now must be passed at the next session; for Mr. Gallatin tells them it is impossible to postpone them longer. So that all the expense of this extra session of congress, allowance to members for travelling expenses, &c. &c. must be incurred, merely to give Mr. Madison a chance of securing a majority of the next house of representatives. Once upon a time our administration boasted of its economy, and how unwilling it was to spend the people's money.

CORNPLANTER.
For the Maryland Gazette.
Is it true, Mr. Editor, that the loan office is removed from Annapolis to Baltimore? I understood that that was to be prevented by the influence of a few influential characters, who were such favourites at court, that Mr. Madison dared not to refuse to them any thing they might chuse to ask for. But it seems, that your most influential citizens have not as much influence as was supposed, and that they are only to be obliged, when no body else will be displeased. Strange, that the great folks at Washington will let poor Annapolis have nothing that Baltimore wants! It must, however, be some comfort to your citizens, that the general government has nothing left in Annapolis to take away from it, when a few people in Baltimore wish to have it.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Cunning, sometimes succeeds where wisdom would fail, and often, indeed, achieves more than the combined operations of more honorable qualities. It is the engine of little minds—the weapon of the feeble. In a happy state of society, where public reason is sound and well informed, this talent becomes an agent of little importance—its efforts are foiled, and it sinks into contempt. But when the simplicity of nature is complicated, and the light of reason, by the political madmen, temporary expedients, the stripping of narrow-minded cunning, may better answer their ends, than a wise, liberal, and practical system. When the mind is fascinated by

...a darling hypothesis, however false and...
...fanatic system which had their origin...
...in the wisdom, and had been sanctioned...
...by the experience, of ages, are made...
...to bend and give way to this idol of a...
...fool but doating brain. The mind thus...
...cut loose from the moorings of, ex...
...ample and experience is tossed on the...
...billows of a false philosophy. With no...
...certainty as to destination, and but glim...
...mering lights to assist their dubious...
...progress. That the vessel of state, when...
...committed to such hands, should...
...always be in great danger of a wreck...
...and often be actually stranded, seems...
...not at all inconsistent with reasonable...
...calculation. We have only to look to...
...our own country for an example of the...
...fatal effects of having metaphysic cob...
...web-weavers for our lawgivers and ex...
...ecutors of law. During the administration...
...of our good and great Washington, a...
...strong, plain understanding, under the...
...direction of the best motives and the...
...most honest heart, compared the systems...
...of former nations, and selected that...
...which proved the happiness and honor...
...of his country. Indeed, his own good...
...sense, unsophisticated by the jargon...
...of the machivellian politics, or undecei...
...ved by the visionary theories of our...
...modern philosophers, pointed out to him...
...the true line of conduct to be pursued...
...to secure the best interests of his...
...country. He saw that nature had ordained...
...the American people to be a great com...
...mercial nation, and that her interests...
...would often conflict with those of rival...
...nations. Washington, therefore, wisely...
...thought, that a defence should be pro...
...vided for our commercial rights and in...
...terests, and that defence was not to con...
...sist in a few expensive and ill-construct...
...ed forts, which in the event of an attack...
...would form no security; but, in a well...
...regulated navy. In pursuance of this...
...plan, the foundation of a maritime de...
...fence was laid, every way equal to our...
...necessities, and which would have pro...
...vided an ample security at this time. In...
...stead of this reasonable and politic...
...scheme being pursued to its consumma...
...tion, it was checked in every stage of...
...its progress, by the leaders of the domi...
...nant party. The people of the country...
...were made to regard the authors of that...
...system of defence, with the utmost jeal...
...ousy. It was execrated as imposing on...
...the nation the burthen of a heavy and...
...unnecessary expense. The hero of...
...Monticello, and his puppet, pronounced...
...that we were, by situation and habits...
...irresistibly destined to be agricultural...
...and not commercial; the intimate fami...
...ly alliance between those interests be...
...ing entirely overlooked, or artfully...
...concealed. This we have every reason to...
...think one of the stratagems of a low and...
...vulgar cunning, intended to subvert an...
...ignoble and profligate ambition. That...
...Mr. Jefferson, who at Washington did...
...on this subject, we have abundant evi...
...dence in his notes on Virginia. Why then...
...has he acted in direct hostility to that...
...system and to those opinions which he...
...himself had given to the world, as the...
...result of his deliberate judgment and...
...most matured reflection? Cunning and...
...fraud were more useful agents than can...
...dor, consistency or wisdom, on this...
...occasion. Washington had espoused this...
...system, as the best and cheapest nation...
...defence; but still though the cheap...
...est and best, because the most effect...
...ual one, it was attended with a cer...
...tain cost. This was artfully represent...
...ed as unnecessarily burthensome, a use...
...less drain on the wealth of the nation...
...This trick unfortunately succeeded. A...
...revolution was effected in the adminis...
...tration and systems of the country—A...
...new order of things arose—the old plans...
...of government were exploded, because...
...ancient and tried, and a new set of o...
...pinions and schemes substituted in their...
...stead, recommended by nothing but...
...their eccentricity and folly. Gun-boats...
...and mud-forts were to supplant a well...
...ordered navy, and no small reliance was...
...to be placed on torpedoes and militia. A...
...crisis, unhappily alike for the authors...
...of this wild and mad theory, as for our...
...suffering country, has arrived, which...
...fully establishes the futility and mad...
...ness of those schemes. Where, now, is...
...our defence, except in the scant remnant...
...of our little Federal navy? Or where...
...the man foolish enough to repose any ex...
...pectation of security in the trifling works...
...thrown up as a defence for our several...
...sea-port towns? look to the forts of this...
...city, and judge of your safety, should it...
...ever rest on the protection afforded by...
...them; why, we would ask the good peo...
...ple of Maryland, has not our General...
...Government provided an adequate and...
...suitable defence? or why are not the...
...waters of our Chesapeake filled with...
...ships of the line and frigates, whose...
...thunder might strike on the ear, as the...
...grateful sounds of national honor and...
...defence? Why are we driven to the mis...
...erable necessity of relying in times of...
...danger, on a few raw and undisciplined...
...militia, for the security of our property...
...and lives? or why submit to the disgrace...
...of having the principal cities of our...
...country blockaded and put in constant...
...alarm, by a small detachment of the...
...enemy's fleet? Is it not plain, on exami...
...ning those facts, that the cunning...
...and dishonesty of the great leader of...
...Democracy, have accomplished his...
...views, yet they have, at last, disgraced...
...and endangered, and may yet ruin the...
...country; surely, when we see and feel...
...the ruinous effects of a measure, we can...
...not be expected, by the most blind...
...sceptic, to doubt its folly and wickedness...
...Such are now our impressions, with re...
...gard to the ideas of our rulers, as to...
...what constitutes our best defence; and

...for the reasonableness and propriety of...
...those impressions, we appeal to the un...
...derstanding and experience of every well...
...meaning and unsophisticated man.
A CITIZEN.
For the Maryland Gazette.
Montes parturient nascitur ridiculus
mus.
The defence provided by our president against the dangers which he has foolishly, unnecessarily, and wickedly brought us into, is a quota of five hundred naked, raw and undisciplined militia—These, too, are to protect our city against an attack from the enemy's fleet. The temerity of plunging the nation into a war, without making any preparation against its destructive consequences, is now felt by every individual living on the sea-board. It may be asked, whether the citizens of Annapolis feel more secure now than before our committee of safety, by their address, procured this formidable armament? We firmly are persuaded that the people of this place were under no real apprehension of an attack. True, a scant meeting of some of the citizens, and those possessing no great stake in the property of the town, have attempted to raise a false alarm. But we are not to judge from the report of such a meeting of the dispositions and opinions, most generally prevalent in this city. The whole was a trick, designed to shift off the odium, so justly attachable to the general government for its disgraceful remissness in not providing for our defence, on the shoulders of the state executive; and at the same time to disguise their want of numbers, in the bustle and confusion of a town meeting. "The vanity, petulance, restlessness and spirit of intrigue, of a petty cabal, who attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and puffing and mutual quotation of each other, may make the public imagine that our contemptuous neglect of their abilities," and indifference to their proceedings, "is a general mark of acquiescence in their opinions"—But the fact is not so. "Because a half-dozen grass hoppers, under a fern, make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, repose beneath the shadow of the oak, chew the cud, and are silent, pray, do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in number; or that after all, they are other than the little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, tho' loud and troublesome insects of the hour." From our communication with those citizens who would be chief sufferers in the event of an attack on this place, no great dread seems to exist. But, forsooth, a part of the inhabitants, many of whom have nothing at stake, and would sustain no loss if the whole city was reduced to ashes, must take on themselves to represent the town as quaking with fear of an immediate attack. The committee, whom this meeting appointed, by their address, procured a demand on the executive of this state, for five hundred drafted militia, on which raw and undisciplined body of men, the safety of this city is to depend, in the event of an attack. Whether the good people of Maryland will consider themselves indebted to the officious zeal of this memorable meeting, for being compelled to leave their ploughs and fisheries, at this season, on no better suggestion than idle fear, we think not hard to decide. Every man will ask, where can be the danger to Annapolis; a city without shipping, or commerce, or wealth, when Norfolk, a town possessed of all those advantages, should have remained unhurt, tho' almost within the reach of the enemy's cannon. To prepare for danger, when probable, is wise—but even then, the general government should lend its aid to the state governments. For militia, alone, can never constitute a sufficient safe-guard to any country, unless completely trained and disciplined. But to tear the honest husbandman from his necessary occupations, on which his family depend for subsistence, on light and frivolous apprehensions of danger, is unjust, foolish and wanton.

A COUNTRYMAN.
COMMUNICATED.
Died, at the residence of Dr. M. Henry in Allegany county, on the 18th ult. Col. JOHN LYNN, a remnant of the revolutionary army, and for several years back Clerk of that county. America has to mourn the loss of another faithful son and loyal citizen—the people of Allegany will feel the absence of a kind neighbour, and humanity must weep at the extinction of one of its brightest lights. The revolutionary services of the patriot-soldier will ever be held in grateful remembrance by those whose property is the fruit of his toils and danger. Colonel Lynn was a brave and enterprising officer, welded to liberty and ever prompt in its defence to "conquer or die." 'Twas this devotion to freedom which embarked him in the war of our revolution, and preserved his fidelity to America under all these changes and disasters which "tried men's souls." He carried with him into private life those feelings, sharpened and strengthened by what he had suffered in its defence. 'Twas this sensibility to freedom which gave such warmth and energy to his patriotism. A patriot he was at all times, and under all circumstances. In politics he was liberal, bold, and manly—the school of Washington, he was ever a friend in support of his principles. He was a friend to good government and true religion—He was no disciple of Machiavel's, no convert of Condorcet's, and no friend of Jefferson's—It was not consistent with his morals or reason to have had men for lawgivers, or deists for preachers. He was upright and honest. His integrity and honour made him popular. EVN

...with his political opponents. His death and...
...and genuine worth was a passport to every man's...
...esteem and confidence. In private, as in pub...
...lic he was exemplary. His private life, as...
..."Heaven's bounty," to audit his final ac...
...count; and we trust, through the mediation...
...of a ministerly good and merciful Ruler, he...
...will be rewarded for the good deeds which he...
...has done in the flesh.
The simple turf-covered grave of the patriot-soldier shall be visited with hallowed feelings; when the proud mausoleum of the tyrant shall be passed by, or viewed only with detestation and shame. His virtues shall preserve a verdure in the memory, which shall survive the decay of wealth and power—they shall live in the history of our country—they shall flourish in our prosperity—they shall make his name immortal—for it shall be enough for distant generations to read as his epitaph, "Here lies a Soldier of the American Revolution."
Wm. Brawner.
The owner of the above described Mare, is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
John Tydings, sen.
April 1. 3w

Charles County, to-wit:
I do hereby certify, that John Tydings, sen. brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray, a small BAY MARE, supposed to be about nine years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceptibly brand, has a snip on the nose, and the left hind foot up to the ankle and part of the left fore foot white. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1813.
William Brawner.
The owner of the above described Mare, is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
John Tydings, sen.
April 1. 3w

Don Fernando,
A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$40; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.
William Fritchard, manager.
April 1. 3w

General Orders.
Head-Quarters, Government House, March 17th, 1813.
The Volunteers and Draughts composed this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress passed April-10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty.
The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the Volunteer infantry and cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service.
The officers of the militia in general, near the Waters of the Chesapeake, and its tributary Rivers, on the Sea Board, will be on the alert to discover and repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy.
By order,
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.
March 25. 3w

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday 27th February, 1813, living on the North side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a black man named David, called himself DAVID CALVERT, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has thick lips, a large beard and tolerable large whiskers; is apt to smile when spoken to & shows his teeth very much. He had on when he went away, a round jacket and trousers of homespun kersey, dyed purple; he took other clothing with him, among which there was a regimental coat. It is probable he is lurking about in the lower end of this county, where he has an extensive acquaintance and many relations, and from whence I lately purchased him of John Swinburn, living near Friendship; he likewise has relations in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the above mentioned negro and brings him home or confines him in any goal so that I get him, shall receive if in this county, 20 dollars, if fifty miles from home, 30 dollars, and if out of the state the above reward.
FREDERICK MACKUBIN.
March 11. 3

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of LAND called "MARSHALL LAND," containing 258 acres, situate in Charles county, on the river Wicomico, being the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Bruce, deceased. There are on the premises a good dwelling house and out-houses. The land is well adapted to all kinds of grain. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser.
Henry S. Yates, Trustee.
April 1. 3w

Public Sale.
Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 10th of April, at the Indian Landing, part of the personal property of Jane Urquhart, deceased, consisting of one NEGRO BOY. The terms of sale cash.
Anderson Warfield,
Executor with the will annexed.
April 1. 3w

St. James's Parish, IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Having become vacant by the death of their late Rector, notice is hereby given, that the vestry are desirous of engaging a minister in said parish.
By order of the Vestry.
William H. Hall.
April 1. 3w

Wanted to hire,
A NEGRO WOMAN,
Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office.
April 1. O. Franklin

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