

A SPY.
Montgomery,
and a messenger
to Burgoyne
unhappily he was
and finding him-
in to turn aside
his pocket and
into George Clinton,
ordered a severe
administered;
effect as respects
fatal to the
small silver bul-
was found to
own Clinton to
own mouth thou
spy was tried,
The following is
October 8th, 1777
between us but
little success
operations.
20th of Septem-
say, I cannot
in advice, for
wish you success-
I. CLINTON.

A PROLIFIC COUNTY.
Frederickburgh, Va June 20.
It is a fact, that thirteen women have had
thirty children in the county of Albemarle
within this year. Two of that number had
each of them three at a birth, one (a black
woman) had four; and as far as we have
been able to learn, they are all doing well.

ENGLISH OPIUM.
At a recent meeting of the Society of
Arts, in London, 39 guineas each, were a-
warded to two persons, for preparing 143
pounds of opium, from poppies grown in
England.
From the Newark Centinel, June 22.
CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.
As the Fever and Ague is more or less
prevalent, we have been requested to state,
that a glass of strong **DONÉ SÉL-TÉA**,
taken at the approach of the ague, will ori-
dinally arrest the disease on its first attack,
and scarcely ever fail on the second. Beside,
it is represented as an excellent pre-
ventive to this disorder. We are somewhat
acquainted with this herb, and are persua-
ded that its medicinal qualities ought to
bring it into more general use. In the fami-
ly of our informant it has been in use for
years—and in the above complaint, it has
never known to fail. It is scarcely neces-
sary to state, that so abundant is the growth
of this herb in this vicinity, that it may be
gathered by cart loads.

ROSE LEAVES.
A correspondent of the Pittsfield Sun re-
commends the preserving of rose leaves, as
they are a valuable medicine in dysentery.
They should be gathered every morning
and dried in the shade, on cloths, or in tin
pans.

THE FARMER.
It does one's heart good good to see a
merry round face farmer. So independent,
and yet so free from vanities and pride. So
rich and yet so industrious.—so patient and
persevering in his calling, and yet so kind,
social and obliging. There are a thousand
noble traits about him which light up his
character. He is generally hospitable—
eat and drink with him, and he won't set a
mark on you, and sweat it out of you with
double compound interest. He will do you a
kindness without expecting a return by way
of compassion—it is not so with every
body. He is generally more honest and
sincere, less disposed to deal in a low and
underhand cunning, than many I could
name—He gives to society its best support
—the firmest pillar that supports the edifice
of government—he is the lord of nature.
Look at him in his homestead and
gray-backs, gentlemen laugh at him if you
will—but believe me he can laugh back if
he pleases.

**BURNING STUBBLE IN PREFER-
ENCE TO PLOUGHING THEM.**
Mr. W. Curtis, of Lynn, Norfolk, Eng-
land, very beneficial effects from burning
the stubble of oats, which was left eighteen
inches high for this purpose, on a field bro-
ken up from old pasture the same year; he
afterwards sowed wheat and oats in suc-
cession on the same ground, the stubble of
both of which was burned in the same man-
ner. The ashes were in every case ploughed
in to a small depth, and the verges of the
field mowed previous to the burning, to
prevent accidents.
After the third crop of grain, all which
were abundant and remarkably free from
weeds, the field was laid down with clover
and grass seeds, and the ensuing crops of
both hay and grass proved infinitely finer
than those before the ground was broken
up.

Another piece of land was cropped for
three successive years in the same manner
as the first, to which it was similar in every
respect of soil, aspect, and previous man-
agement, but in which the stubble was
ploughed in instead of being burned; the
produce of each crop on it was much infe-
rior to that of the first experiment, and the
weeds increased so greatly that on laying
it down to grass, they everpowered the
grass seeds so much that it was necessary
to reseed it; and ever after, while Mr.
Curtis held it, the grass and hay produced
were coarse and full of weeds, and consequently
inferior, both in value and quantity to those
of the field, on which the stubble had been
burned. N. E. Farmer.

SORREL.
Over cropping and shallow ploughing
with exhausting crops in succession, fre-
quently cause overwarming crops, and
the most effectual remedy is sorrel. Lime is
the only remedy; it destroys the sorrel, and
produces the sorreline acid, highly friendly
to wholesome and profitable vegetation.
Green sorrel grows on fertile soils; but
the red sorrel is a certain mark of sterility.
ibid.

**EXTRAORDINARY AGRICULTU-
RAL PRODUCTION.**
Mr. Enoch Green has left us, for
the inspection of the curious, a single root
of red clover, which contains eighty-four
stalks, averaging 27 inches in height, hav-
ing 257 heads; averaging more than three
to a stalk. From a piece of land of about
three or four acres, he obtained 11 loads
of clover. Conn Sent.

For Sale in this City,
One house and lot on East street;
the house is very convenient for a
private family; it has two rooms and
a passage on the lower floor, three
rooms and a passage on the upper floor;
a good cellar and convenient kitchen.
The lot contains vacancy enough for
another building, being between 50
and 60 feet in front, and about the
same in depth. Also for sale, one
horse cart nearly new, and one ox cart.
Likewise one coloured woman about
eighteen years of age, who is strong
and healthy, and has been mostly used
to house work. If the above property
should not be disposed of before the
23d of August next, it will on that
day be offered to the highest bidder.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
DANIEL B. WIGGINS.
July 31.

Maryland Gazette.
Annapolis, Thursday, July 31, 1823

There will be a meeting of the Executive
Council, on Thursday the 7th of August
next.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

OPINIONS.
Of the Court of Appeals of the Western
Shore.

Considering that the opinion delivered at
the late session of the Court of Appeals
will be read with interest by the members
of the bar of this state, we have procured
copies of several of them for publication.—
We this day give the opinion in the case of
Dashiell vs. The Attorney General, &c. and
will insert others, when a scarcity of matter
of more general concern, leaves us room
to do so.

**COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE TERM,
1823.**
George Dashiell, and others, vs. The At-
torney-General, as the relation of the
Trustees of Hillsborough School,
in Caroline County.

[Argued at June Term 1823, by Murray
and Hunter for the appellants, and John
son and Harter, for the appellees.]
Appeal from Baltimore County Court.
The opinion of the Court was delivered by
EARLE, J. After much reflection on
this case, we think it not essentially differ-
ent from the case of George Dashiell and
others, against The Attorney General, at
the relation of the Trustees of St. Peter's
Church in the city of Baltimore, and others,
adjudicated in this court at the last June
term, and that it must be decided on the
same principles.

The testator, by his will directs the
trustees and guardians of his child, to pay
annually, a certain portion of the profits
of his estate to the trustees of Hills-
borough school, to be by them applied to
wards feeding, clothing and educating the
poor children of Caroline county, in the
State of Maryland, which attends the poor
or charity school established at Hills-
borough in the said county.
The poor children of Caroline county,
in the State of Maryland, which attends the
poor or charity school established at Hills-
borough in the said county, are the objects
of this bequest, and if it had been immedi-
ately to them, the question might be made
to whom should the executor of the decedent
have paid it, or by whom would the suit
be brought either at law or in equity, if he
refused to pay it? With the best intentions
to fulfil the wishes of the testator, it would
be difficult in such a case for an executor
to perform his duty, and he would certainly
find it a trust not capable of execution.
His dispositions to do right, might take
him to the Hillsborough school, to make
his payments, but when there he would
be at a loss to determine who were the
poor children of Caroline county attend-
ing that school. The poor children of a
county or congregation, or a school, are
not susceptible of ascertainment, and when
such terms are used in wills as a *designatio
personarum*, they have always been deter-
mined innocent, and the devise or bequest
intended to be created by them, to be void for
uncertainty. *Powell on devises* 419. The
difficulty in the case supposed, would yet
be greater if an attempt was made to enforce
the bequest against the executor, either in
a court of law or in a court of equity. What
children of Caroline county attending the
Hillsborough school could assume to be
themselves the title of "the poor children
which attend that school," and if assumed
by any individuals, by what conceivable
standard of proof could they establish their
right to the designation?

In the case before us, the bequest is,
to the poor children of Caroline county which
attend the poor or charity school establish-
ed at Hillsborough in that county as *cestui
que trusts*; and a question further arises,
whether the interposition of trustees, makes
the bequest good, which as an immediate
direct bequest would be void for uncer-
tainty. This question, it seems to us, may
be answered, by suggesting the same insur-
mountable obstacles to the executing and
enforcing the trust, as exist, where the
bequest is immediate to persons doubtful
and uncertain. The terms used by the tes-
tator are too indefinite to point out to the
trustees the objects of his bounty, or to de-
signate the persons who are to enforce the
trust; and if the trust in such a case would
not result for the use of others, it is mani-
fest the trust fund would of necessity be-
come the property of the trustees under
the fund established by the testator. It is a per-
petual fund, intended by him to supply an
income, not only to the poor children of Car-
oline county who at the time of his death
attended Hillsborough School, but for the
benefit of the poor children of Caroline
county who should in succession attend
that school, and this forms another unan-
swerable objection to the testamentary dis-
position we are considering. The poor
children of Caroline county which attend
the Hillsborough School, are not a body
corporate, and cannot take in succession,
and the bequest, if otherwise good, must
fall, as soon as the first objects of the tes-
tator's beneficence ceased to attend the school.
It is needless to pursue this subject fur-
ther, or to examine points which were dis-
cussed on the argument as peculiar to this
case. Our decision must be governed by the
opinion that the benefit of the undisposed
subject of the trust results to the next of
kin to the testator.

DECADE RECALLED.
**NOTHING LIKE KEEPING UP THE
STEAM.**
On the first trip of the steam boat this
season, to test her speed and machinery,
upwards of 500 persons embarked on board
and after enjoying a hearty dinner, and the
glass had gone round cheerily it was deter-
mined to make a President to these U-
States, when Henry eclipsed the others;
John C. Adams was lengths behind;
John C. Calhoun, the heels of Mr.
A.; and Wm. H. Crawford, distanced it
appears by the Buffalo Journal of this week
that on the first trip of the steam boat, Mr.
Adams was the favorite candidate.
Black Rock Beacon.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.
On this subject, most editors have already
in some way, indicated their predilections
for some favorite candidate; and it is un-
doubtedly expected that every one will,
not only signify his preference, but also, ad-
vocate, at least some of the reasons which
induce the selection. Such reasons, we in-
tend to give in the sequel.
We do not pretend to know, who will be
elected by the American people for their
next president, notwithstanding one editor
in New York, has turned out a mass,
the electoral votes to Mr. Crawford; who
it appears, is distinguished for the following
things chiefly:—A strenuous steady opposi-
tion to the navy; a factious intriguer for
office; as a duelist; incapacity for the sta-
tion he now fills; favoritism; the suppres-
sion of parts of public documents, which
implicate his official conduct, and for dis-
tributing the treasury patronage in such a
manner as is best calculated to promote his
ambitious views.—But this we do know—
that if the honor, dignity, and best inter-
est of the nation are kept steadily in view,
the hon. John Quincy Adams will be the
man. In this gentleman are combined
every necessary qualification to entitle him
to do honour to so elevated a station. His
moral character will abide the test of the
most severe scrutiny; his integrity and fi-
delity to his trust were never questioned;
and his public character has elicited the ap-
probation of all candid and well informed
men, for every station he has filled. As a
diplomatist, statesman, or scholar, his re-
putation cannot be found amongst his competi-
tors; and the nation are kept steadily in view,
the intimate knowledge of all the affairs of
government, its principles and its interests;
and particularly its relations with Europe-
an nations. Last, and not the least recom-
mendation of Mr. Adams, is the circum-
stance of his being obnoxious to the political
Jugglers, who infest every nook of our
country, and whose support, in any cause,
is only to be obtained by pledges and bar-
gains.—These are some of the reasons
which induce us to favour Mr. Adams' pre-
tensions to the presidency; and we hope
they will have their due weight with the
American people generally.

PUNNING—Where's Dr. Johnson?
TOASTS AT DELAWARE, OHIO
By Captain E. Murray. **THE CLAY**
OF THE WEST—It combines properties, suit-
able for the most refined vessels of govern-
ment.
By Solomon Smith, esq. **THE NEXT
PRESIDENT**—May he be composed of
more durable materials than CLAY.
By Colonel M'Chry. **JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS**—Like the Quaker's dollar; the
more you sue him, the brighter he shines.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
It is rumored that a majority, if not all,
of our representatives in Congress, are
friendly to the views of Mr. Crawford. If
this be so, the people ought to know it, for
in case of a congressional caucus, against
which every sober reflecting man should
raise his voice, the state would not be fail-
ly represented, and measures should there-
fore be adopted to obtain a proper expres-
sion of public sentiment, which is clearly
and decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams.
viewed in any even the most favourable
light, a caucus nomination would be arbi-
trary and improper; it is not called for by
the exigency of the times; the fact, above
stated, furnishes a most obvious and power-
ful argument against it. The friends of Mr.
Crawford, it will be observed, are consist-
ent only in their clamors for a congressi-
onal nomination; all their hopes hang upon
it, and if they fail in this, the jigs up with
them. New Jersey Eagle.

FRANKLIN 74.
Extract of a letter from a young gentle-
man on board the Franklin 74, dated
Jan. Fernandez, Feb. 10, 1823.
"We arrived here on the 29th of January.
The appearance of the land upon our open-
ing Cumberland Bay, was extremely grand
and picturesque—the variegated hills rising
one above another to an immense height,
forming an amphitheatre, to which the
recurrence of the memorable story of Sel-
kirk, rendered it at once sublime and ma-
jestic. The island, in its fertile aspect re-
sembles the terrestrial paradise so beauti-
fully described by Milton—it seems as if
nature, in the dispensation of its favours
had marked out this little spot as a suitable
one on which to compensate our mother
Earth for the many indignities it has made
to its prejudice. I can give you no better
idea of the richness of the soil, than by
telling you that the fruits of the earth,
which in other countries require the care-
ful hand of the cultivator, spring up here
spontaneously and spontaneously from the
earth. Every step, in whatever direction I
take my walk, these living monuments of
Lord Anson's visit present themselves to
my view. The island is peculiarly gifted
with many of the necessities of life—large
herds of bullocks, horses, goats, &c. &c.
a running wild in the mountains and all
the most inaccessible parts of the island. Fig,
peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince
trees; strawberries, radishes, and oats, are
to be found on every part of the island;
chiefly the two latter, which seem to have
rooted out almost every other herb. We
have killed six goats, thirty four seals and
fifty bullocks, besides wounding about two
hundred of the latter, many of which es-
caped after receiving from ten to fifteen
balls; and we have reason to believe that
fifty at least of them have since died on
the mountains where they sought refuge.—
The conduct of the bulls upon being wound-
ed, is furious in the extreme—numbers of
our men were indebted for their lives to
the judicious management of the bayonet,
others finding all attempts to escape fruit-
less, were obliged to throw themselves on
the ground, and let the ball find the full
of his charge, pass over them, to the evi-
dent discomfiture of their limbs. Fish also,
are to be caught in great abundance. We
find no difficulty in filling our boats in the
course of from two to three hours; for the
first two or three days they were eaten with
great relish by the crew, but since it has
become an old story, they fairly loath them,
and could not upon any account be tempt-
ed to eat one. The colony which we left
last year, left this for Chili about 8 months
ago for Valparaiso owing to the extreme
inattention paid them by the government.
There are, however, several Spaniards on
the back part of the island, employed in
killing bullocks, for their hides, which
bear a considerable price on the coast."

THE MISSISSIPPI.
From the Mississippi.
This ancient and mighty stream, which
has for the last eight years called on in
passing industry, commerce, navigation and
commerce, and has, in its course, washed
and fertile valleys, that he exposed to its
mercy, and which, by their extreme fruit-
fulness, tempt the agriculturist to risk the
chance of an inundation, has, in spite of the
strong levees thrown up to resist its in-
roads, spread many miles beyond its usual
bed, overflowing the numerous rich and
highly cultivated plantations that lie upon
its borders, and compelling the inhabitants
to leave their homes at a time when their
crops are in a state of forwardness, which
is only country of the luxuriant soil of this
Mississippi valley, and which, like that of
Europe, has its periodical swells, with
regular intervals. We have not an accu-
rate knowledge of the history of those
mighty swellings of the waters; but we be-
lieve from a general deduction, that it is
from night to nine years, with very few in-
terruptions.

The greatest extent of the water is not
known, but we understand that a party in
a small boat came in a direct line from
Ouchitah to this place, and found the
whole country entirely covered, and naviga-
ble in every direction from high water, in-
ferior the overflow must extend from two
to two hundred miles in many places.
Nearly all the stock must inevitably peri-
sh; numerous herds of cattle, being per-
ished through the forest and boundless
prairies, have already been drowned. The
game, particularly deer, which greatly ab-
ound on the western bank, are compelled
to leave their wonted haunts and seek safety
on this side, or take refuge upon the
small knolls, where they fall an easy and
unresisting prey to the sportsmen; who,
we are sorry to learn, are wantonly engag-
ed in destroying them, thus encumbering
the drowning element, and under circum-
stances which can afford no other gratifica-
tion than the mere pleasure of killing them,
or that of making "captivity cap-
tive."

Taking into consideration the amazing
resources and extent of this river, and the
vast volumes of water which it annually
contributes to the ocean, we think it may
be very justly pronounced one of the most
noble in the world, and, without assuming
any undue pretensions, view with the far-
famed though mysterious Niger—at least
this wonderful phenomenon in the produc-
tions of nature could not lose by a compar-
ison with "The Mississippi."

Extract of a letter to a respectable mer-
chant in this city, dated
St. Johns, Porto Rico, Jan. 28, 1823.
"There are now off this harbour a
French frigate and man of war brig, dis-
patched by the governor of Martinique
with proposals to this government to enter
into an agreement to suspend all hostilities
in these seas during the present struggle in
Europe, on the ground that the colonies
will of course follow the fate of the mo-
ther country. The answer returned was,
that as yet no official advice of the war
had been received here; and that as long
as they respected our commerce, so long
would they be respected by us. In the
event of orders of a different nature be-
ing received from Europe, either by this
government or that of Martinique, they
shall be mutually communicated by each
to the other, before they shall be carried
into execution. In virtue of this arrange-
ment, our vessels will now, it may be said,
navigate in safety, as the frigate and brig
pursue their course to the Havana, to make
a similar proposition there." [Balt. Patriot.

Paris, (Ky.) July 12.
On Saturday last a young man by the
name of Squire Carroll, in the vicinity of
Georgetown, as he was returning home
from a neighbouring house, was killed in-
stantaneously with lightning. His bones
were nearly all broken, and his face black,
but his skin was unbroken. The watch
in his pocket was melted.

OBITUARY.
COMMUNICATED.
Departed this life on Monday the 28th
instant, Major CORNELIUS H. MILLS, in
the sixty eighth year of his age, and on
the next day was buried with Masonic and
Military Honours.
He too was a patriot and an active partici-
pant in our revolutionary struggle, and
how grateful for his services the State of
Maryland has proved herself, is best evi-
denced by the honours and a broken heart,
his contemporaries who knew him
best, as a testimony of their respect and
confidence, re-vested in with the office of
Sergeant at Arms to the House of Dele-
gates; in which capacity he acted for the
period of forty years, not doubting, that his
official and natural life would have a
simultaneous close. His nature was so
fervently tempered, that looking always at
the bright side of the picture, he reposed
most confidence in the world's promises
"that wiser heads and colder hearts would
do." His was a spirit as elastic as it was
social; and although never flattered by a li-
beral education, philanthropy was his dis-
tinguishing characteristic. When health &
youth enabled him to enjoy the pleasures of
social life he drew around him a circle of
the most distinguished men in the state, but
that spirit which was wont to keep the
table in a roar" sunk under the combined
pressure of persecution and misfortune. As
superintendent of the Alms House he was
the father and benefactor of the poor and
the orphan, and the day that witnessed his
removal from that office was considered by
those under his charge as the day of their
deapest affliction. He died the victim of
ingratitude—*requiescat in pace.*

COMMUNICATED.
DIED, at Prospect Hill, his residence
near Leonard-Town, in St. Mary's coun-
ty, on the 2d instant, Lewis Ford, Esq., in
the 41st year of his age. Seldom has
nature bestowed upon a man more estimable
or more engaging qualities, and seldom
has it been seen that a better use was made
of nature's gift. As a husband he was truly
kind, as a father affectionate; as a master
humane; his heart was ever ready to relieve
the wants of the distressed; humanity and
benevolence were the inmates of his bosom,
and the whole tenor of his life, one per-
petual lecture against the idle, the extrava-
gant and the profligate. He was that which
is the "noblest work of God"—"An honest
man." His loss to Mrs. Ford, his chil-
dren and society, will be severely felt. M.

POSTSCRIPT.
PIRATES CAPTURED.
The unheeded account of the capture of a
piratical vessel has been confirmed through
various channels and may be considered
correct in the leading facts. It reflects great
credit upon the officers who conducted the
enterprise, and will doubtless be a stimulant
to increased exertions amongst the remaining
part of the squadron. [Fed. Gaz.]
On the 7th of July a piratical schooner
of 93 tons, arrived at Matanzas, prize to
the United States barge Gallispier, cap-
tain Watson, Midship, Lieut. Insman; (the
particulars of her capture are as follows:—
On the 5th of July the barge, returning
from a cruise to the westward, fell in with
the pirate coming out of Jiguaba bay, distant
13 leagues from Matanzas.
At first she was supposed to be a Patriot
privateer, and the barge being short of
provisions, determined to speak to her and ob-
tain a supply, on discovering their intention
the pirate rounded to, discharged her long
gun, and hoisted the bloody flag. The
barge immediately gave chase, when the
pirate stood up the bay, anchored in shoal
water with springs on her cables and pre-
pared for action, occasionally firing at
them; when at the distance of sixty yards
discharged her long gun, and at the dis-
tance of thirty yards, gave a full round of
musketry without effect. The bargemen
then discharged their muskets, gave three
charges and prepared to board; at this mo-
ment the pirates all jumped into the water,
when a great slaughter took place: twenty
seven dead bodies were counted, five were
taken prisoners by the bargemen, and 8 by
a party of "baniards on shore; others must
have sunk without being observed, none are
known to have escaped. This schi. was
formerly a coaster between Matanzas and
Havana, had been taken by the pirates and
carried into Jiguaba Bay to fit out, and was
starting on her first cruise at the time of her
capture. She was a fast sailer, mounted 1
long 9 smidships, on a pivot, and two four
founders, had a crew of about fifty men,
commanded by the well known "Little De-
vil," so called from his stature and cruelty.
He was killed. The two barges together
had 28 men. The barge's 1 none, killed,
wounded, or missing, and the affair took
place on the same ground where the gal-
lant Allen fell about one year since.
Lieut. Watson took possession of the schi.
and sent the prisoners in the Ferrier to Ha-
vana to be tried; they were delivered over
to the civil authority of that place, on the
14th, and the next day the Ferrier sailed
for Thompson's Island.—Capt. Gatell
understood just before he left Havana, that
it was highly probable the prisoners would
be acquitted—there being only one Ameri-
can seaman testifies against them, while
they had a host of witnesses to swear for
them that they were not pirates but merely
fishermen.
New Orleans papers state, that the re-
venue cutter Louisiana, has taken possession
off the Balize, of the schi. Eighth of Janu-
ary, suspected of having committed piracy.
The cutter and her prize were standing
in for Mobile on the 6th inst. The latter
was said to have considerable specie on
board.

By the arrival at Norfolk, we learn that
the fever is making great ravages among
strangers and the lower classes of people at
Havana.

A London paper of June 8th, states M.
Durande Mareat, is appointed the Minis-
ter of France to the United States.

By the schi. James, arrived at New York
we learn that Morales has retained Maraca-
bo in a letter.

Anacreontic Society.
Those Gentlemen who have agreed
to form themselves into a Musical So-
ciety, to be called "The Musical Society
of Annapolis," will please meet on
Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the
residence of Mr G. I. Grammer, for
the purpose of organizing the society.
July 31.

Calvert County Court.
On application of Robert H. Dos-
sey, of Calvert county, to the judges
of Calvert County Court, by petition
in writing, praying the benefit of the
act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, passed at November session
eighteen hundred and five, on the
terms mentioned in the said act, a
schedule of his property, and a list of
his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain, as directed by the said
act, being annexed to his petition,
and the said court being satis-
fied by competent testimony, that
the said Robert H. Dossey has resided
the two preceding years within the
state of Maryland, it is thereupon or-
dered and adjudged by the said court,
that the said Robert H. Dossey give
notice to his creditors of his intention
to apply to the next county court to
be held at Prince Frederick-town in
the said county, on the second Mon-
day of October next, for a discharge
from his debts, and to warn his said
creditors to appear before the said
judges on the day, and at the place
fore-said, (to show cause, if any they
have) why the said Robert H. Dossey
should not be discharged agreeably to
his said petition, by causing a copy of
his order to be inserted in the Mary-
land Gazette four successive weeks,
and also by causing copies of the said
order to be set up at the court-house
and church doors of the said county,
two months previous to the sitting of
the said next county court.
Signed by order of the court,
Test. Wm. S. Moreby, Clk.
of Calvert County Court.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias
issued out of Anne-Arundel county
court and to me directed, will be ex-
posed to public sale on Friday the 15th
of August next, at the Court House,
at 10 o'clock A. M. for Cash, One Ne-
gro Woman named Mary, and her
female child, each to serve a term of
years—late the property of Thomas
Joyce, Seized and taken at the suit
of David Ridgely, surviving partner
of William Warfield.
Wm. OHARA, SHERIFF.
July 28.

SAMUEL STEVENS, JUN.
Governor of the State of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, It appears unto me by
a resolution taken before Henry
Howard Esquires, a Justice of the
peace for Montgomery county; that a
notorious murder was committed, on
the person of Nathan Muirgrave, a
respectable and aged citizen of said
county, by a certain Alexander I. Du-
vall, on the 5th of July instant, who
has fled from Justice, which iniqui-
tation hath been returned to me, ac-
companied by a memorial of steady
respectable persons, inhabitants of
Montgomery county, praying their
interposition of the government. And
whereas, the quiet and security of the
state depend on the vigilance of the
constituted authorities in causing the
laws against such an enormity to be
duly executed. I have therefore
thought it proper to issue this pro-
clamation, hereby requiring and exhort-
ing all civil officers, and other good
citizens of the state of Maryland, to
use every exertion in their power to
arrest and secure the said Alexander
I. Duvall, and I do further by and with
the advice and consent of the coun-
cil offer a reward of two hundred dol-
lars, to whoever shall apprehend and
deliver the said Alexander I. Duvall,
to the sheriff of Montgomery county.
Given in council at the city of An-
napolis, under my hand and the seal
of the state of Maryland, this 25th
day of July in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and twen-
ty-three.

SAMUEL STEVENS, JR.
By his Excellency the command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

**DESCRIPTION OF ALEXANDER
I. DUVALL.**
Alexander I. Duvall is a spare well
looking man, with a lump on his
under lip, occasioned from a bite, dark
hair and complexion, and smiling
countenance, about 26 years of age,
five feet seven inches high, and of a
dark complexion.

Ordered, That the foregoing pro-
clamation be published eight times in
the Maryland Republican and Mary-
land Gazette, in Annapolis; Patriot,
American and Federal Gazette at Bal-
timore; the Examiner at Frederick-
Town; Grievs and Herbert's paper at
Hager's Town; the National Intelligencer
the Bond of Union at Belle-
Air, and the Star at Easton.
NINIAN PINKNEY.

**FEMALE ACADEMY & BOARD-
ING SCHOOL.**
The subscriber begs leave to inform
the public, that he has made arrange-
ments with Mrs. Alexander of this
place, for the reception of female
boarders, intended to be entrusted to
his instruction. He is convinced that
every attention will there be bestowed,
as well to their moral and intellectual
improvement, as to their comfort and
society. The vicinity of Mrs. A's
house to his school-room, will render
constant attendance perfectly con-
venient at every season. The price of
board is 160 dollars per annum.
Besides the usual course of female
education, the young ladies receive at
his academy instruction in History,
the use of the Globes, French, Ger-
man or Latin, Mythology and Moral
Philosophy. The different branches
are attentively taught, and the study
of History is accompanied with Geo-
graphical illustrations on maps of the
ancient or modern atlas. The higher
class of his pupils are carried through
a series of reading of English poets.
These they are taught to analyze criti-
cally, to point out the beauties or
defects in diction and sentiment, and
to explain every historical or mytho-
logical allusion. This practice is in-
tended to habituate their minds to an
acute investigation of all they read,
which will doubtless prove beneficial
in after life.
The terms of tuition are the follow-
ing per quarter.
For pupils not sufficiently
advanced to study Eng-
lish Grammar, \$5 00
For E. Grammer, Geogra-
phy, Globes, &c. \$10 00
For each of the languages
— an extra charge of \$5 00
The payment is to be made quarterly
in advance, and no pupil can be en-
tered for less than one year.
C. T. FLUSSER.
Annapolis, July 17, 1823.
N. B. Private instruction may be
given to ladies or gentlemen in any of
the above branches.

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Wm. OHARA, SHERIFF.
July 28.

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