

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1810.

[No. 3328]

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County. Orphans court, September 18, 1810.

ON application, by petition of Gerard H. Snowden and Richard P. Snowden, administrators of John Snowden, 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, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY,  
Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John Snowden, 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 18th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of September, 1810.

GERARD H. SNOWDEN,  
RICHARD P. SNOWDEN, Administrators.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers, being desirous of settling up the firm of Pinkney & Munroe as freely as possible, for which purpose they call on all persons indebted to them on bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment; they trust that this notice will be attended to by those who have been long indebted, as further indulgence cannot be given. The business will in future be carried on under the firm of H. G. Munroe, & Co. The goods which they have now, and such as they may hereafter receive, will be sold cheap for cash, in barter for tobacco, or on short credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to Pinkney & Munroe.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,  
HORATIO G. MUNROE.

Aug. 20.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of collection from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county on the estate of James Epton, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons who may have claims against said estate are requested to make the same known, and those in any manner indebted to make payment, to Joseph Watkins and James Sanders, whom I hereby authorize to receive the same.

RICHARD HARWOOD,  
of Wm. Collector.

Sept. 10, 1810.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, on the Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. EZEKIEL, a stout man, upwards of six feet high, (he is a dark mulatto under his cloaths,) his face somewhat sun burnt and pitted with the small pox, high and large cheek bones, his hair curly and black, and I believe tolerably short. This fellow cannot go unobserved as he is a sensible smart fellow, being complaisant when sober, he is rather fond of liquor, which was the cause of his absconding from his impertinance when so. Had on when he went away, an osenabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes nearly new & nailed, a coarse straw hat, short drab coat, and probably a short over jacket of the same colour, large leather apron, tho' it is likely he will change them. Ezekiel is an ingenious fellow, a very good rough carpenter & cooper, & can do a little of Smith's work; he is lively, brisk & active considering his age which is about 50, he is a little ruptured, but cannot be discovered when he has his cloaths on. Fifteen Dollars will be paid for apprehending and securing him, if found within fifteen miles of my place, if thirty miles, thirty dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

BASIL BROWN.

N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are hereby forbid from harbouring or carrying away at their peril.

B. B.

## Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

## Academy for Young Ladies.

MR. N. PALMER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has made arrangements for succeeding the Rev. WILLIAM NIND, in the establishment for the tuition of Young Ladies, to keep up the credit of which, every possible exertion will be made; and he flatters himself, that such parents as may think proper to intrust to him the care of their daughters' education, will have no cause to regret the confidence with which they may honour him.

Young Ladies in the country, desirous of acquiring a polite and liberal education, will experience no difficulty in obtaining comfortable accommodations in genteel and respectable families.

Mr. PALMER purposes commencing on Monday the 8th of October, in the room formerly occupied as a place of instruction by Miss HEFFERNAN, near the residence of Nicholas Brewer, Esq.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing at Queen-Anne, under the firm of Childs & Claytor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Randall, junr. having purchased the interest of Henry Childs in the said concern, the business will be continued by John Claytor and John Randall, junr. under the firm of CLAYTOR and RANDALL, who will settle all claims against, and are fully authorized to receive all debts due, the late concern of Childs and Claytor.

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HENRY CHILDS,  
JOHN CLAYTOR.

## CLAYTOR & RANDALL,

RESPECTFULLY inform the customers of the late Childs and Claytor, and those who may hereafter favour them with their custom, that they intend keeping a regular supply of GROCERIES & DRY GOODS, which they will sell low for cash, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, peas and beans, or at the usual credit to those on whose punctuality they can rely, and hope, from their attention and endeavours to please, to meet with encouragement. They expect shortly a handsome assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS. Queen-Anne, Oct. 1, 1810.

## Private Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court of the state of Maryland, the subscriber having been appointed trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, offers at Private Sale the following property, belonging to said estate, viz.

A TRACT of land in Allegany county, called SHAWNEE WAR, containing 474 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the westward of Cumberland, and is of the best quality, having been located at an early period, when persons taking up lands in that neighbourhood had their choice. All lots No. 80, 226, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neighbourhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.

The subscriber is also authorized to sell 1500 acres of good patented land in Green Briar county, state of Virginia. Persons inclined to purchase any of the above mentioned property, may know the terms, (which will be low and accommodating,) by applying to George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in the city of Annapolis, Mr. A. Coyle, at the general post-office, City of Washington, or the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight miles from Annapolis.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by

WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

## To be Sold

On very Moderate Terms,  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN about 21 years of age; an excellent hand on a farm. Inquire of the Printers.

Sept. 1, 1810.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for an act to authorize the vestry of Port Tobacco parish, in Charles county, to build a church on the public ground in the town of Port Tobacco, commonly called the Court House Square.

## SPANISH AMERICA.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following is a daily translation of a Decree of the new government at Caracas, which we have just received.

## THE SUPREME JUNTA.

Conservative of the rights of Sr. Don Ferdinand VII. in the provinces of Venezuela.

IF the sacrifices which the generous British nation have made in the service of the unhappy monarch, whose rights Venezuela defends and preserves, are entitled to the consideration of every good Spaniard; Caracas has, over and above these sacred obligations, others very immediate and impetuous to prove the sincerity with which it has asked and has a right to hope for, that protection from G. Britain, which may ensure its political existence without directly or indirectly influencing its domestic institutions. Agriculture and commerce are the two pillars of our prosperity; but the political system of the other hemisphere, where our productions must be consumed, has given to G. Britain an influence over mercantile relations as powerful in general as the duties which our gratitude to her, our geographical position, our political youth and our industry, discouraged by the oppression we have thrown all impediments in our particular. So many obstacles to our prosperity cannot be overcome without assistance, and this cannot be overcome without a reciprocity of sacrifice. In vain we shall open our ports to other nations when this one alone possesses the trident of Neptune; in vain we shall cultivate the rich territory we possess, when she alone can carry to or permit our productions to arrive at the markets of Europe; and in vain we should arm ourselves to defend our fisheries from French rapacity, when she alone can shield from all foreign aggressions our immense extent of coast.

A commercial dissolution in favour of a nation who possesses such power, and who so much desires to favour our efforts, is what may now secure such requisite and various services—and the government when it agrees to this sacrifice, does it for no other purpose but the better to entitle American Spain to sacrifices on the part of G. Britain equal to those she has made in favour of European Spain.

Our liberality cannot be mistaken when it is seen that we deviate, in favour of this respectable ally, from the orders by which the regency, prohibiting our foreign commerce, would have ultimately deprived even G. Britain of the advantages which we offer her, to compensate for the benefit we promise ourselves from her protection, and to recompense her for what she has done for our valiant countrymen in Europe. Our own liberty is to be the basis of our preservation; as our patriotic indignation will be the rock on which will be wrecked all the projects which do not correspond with the liberality of our designs, if, as we ought not to expect, attempts should be made to take advantage of our situation. Under the incontrovertible principles of civil liberty, of moderation, of dignity—and subjecting to the sanction of the body conservative of the Sr. Don Ferdinand the 7th, which is about to be installed, and to what our commissioners to his Britannic majesty may have directly stipulated, the provisional measures which circumstances may have required, the junta for the present has acceded to the proposition which, in the name of his Britannic majesty & in consequence of despatches sent to the government of Caracas from London on the 29th of June last, has been made to it by col. Robertson, secretary of that government, granting in favour of the British nation a reduction of one fourth part of the duties which are now received from foreigners on their importations or exportations through our custom houses—assured that in the respectable personal qualities of col. Robertson, and in his beneficent and decided sentiments in favour of our stability, Venezuela has a guarantee in addition to those which the high respectable origin of his mission ensure to it.

Having agreed on its measures, the supreme junta has demanded that in the English colonies there should be as to us that reciprocal correspondence which the generosity of our conduct dictates.

Our vessels must enjoy in the British ports of the Antilles the same privileges and tariff of duties that the English do, and under our flag, from the publication of this decree, any thing purchased in our territory may be introduced there, although it is not the production of our country, provided that it is not prohibited in British vessels.

These equitable conditions have been accepted by col. Robertson, authorized by his

government to do so—and the junta is satisfied that the generosity with which it has wished to exceed itself, in favour of British commerce, must immediately obtain for us in the island of Curacao those exemptions which several individuals have obtained by conduct less liberal than ours, until that sanction shall arrive from London, of which our proceeding, and the favourable opinion of the commissioner, assures us. Let this be understood in the department of the treasury and communicated to those whom it belongs to act on it. Given at the palace of the government at Caracas on the 3d of Sept. 1810.

(Signed)

IOVAR PONTE, President,  
LOPEZ MENDEZ, Vice-Præs.

We have been favoured with a publication of Carthage on the 19th August, & with the American Argus, an official Gazette, printed at the same place, of the 17th Sept. from these we extract the following.

[P. Rep.]

## NEW KINGDOM OF GRENADA.

TRENJA, JULY 31.

This city, following the general wish and sentiment of the people to preserve its legal representation and confidence in the Governors, has erected a Provincial Junta of government, in terms dictated by prudence, according to its local circumstances. On the 26th, a public council was held at the request of its proctor general, and therein the installation of the said Junta was resolved upon, which was afterwards done, composed of the corregidor Don Andres Pinzon y Zaylora as president, all the members of the cabildo, the ordinary Alcade as vice-president, the three reverend curates, the four reverend prelates of the order of St. Francis, St. Domingo, St. Augustin, and St. Juan de Dios; Dr. Don Joaquin, Umana, actual proctor general, &c.

PAMPLONA.

It is an incontestible truth, in the actual revolution of this kingdom, however much miserable egotisms may affect to deny it, that the wishes of the people preceded the different changes the government underwent. The spirit seemed to be inspired, of union, uniformity of sentiment, and conformity in measures so analogous to those which have been adopted by the Provinces, from which we have received official information of their having already considered the character they ought to sustain in the present state of things. At such immense distance from one another, they performed the prodigy of erecting the same system of government, which may preserve the representation and confidence of the people, which the same ideas of uniting in a common centre the legal representation, and even with the same name and style. Not only Santa Fe, Carthage, El Socorro, Santa Martha, and Tunja, have installed their respective Juntas of Government, but the same thing has been done in the illustrious city of Pamplona. On the 4th July last, through the general wish and impulse of the people of Pamplona, which, although surrounded on all sides by unfavourable embarrassments opposed to it by the most cunning and perfidious policy, never would have been terrified by the arms of the cruel oppressor of America, its installation would have been celebrated; but prudence which caused the bravery of the people to be restrained on this occasion, delayed that act till a better opportunity. In this situation was the city of Pamplona, when the events of the city of Socorro came to its knowledge; that city was one of the first supporters which was prepared to resist all foreign aggression, and if necessary to attack the enemies of American Liberty. Animated every moment by the neighbouring places, at length on the 31st of July, at 6 o'clock in the evening, it was about to erect the only body which could save it, when a great portion of the people being collected in the hall destined for that purpose, an express was received, which communicated the news of what had taken place at Santa Fe. Then, without opposition, without violence, an innumerable concourse of people, of every class and denomination, being collected together, that Congress was installed in the presence of the respectable image of our legitimate sovereign. It was acknowledged by the corps, chiefs and officers of battalion of the militia, and the most submissive obedience was sworn to it. Thus the province of Pamplona has succeeded in giving itself a paternal and just government, which, by watching over its interests, may preserve to the citizens their liberty against the abuses of arbitrary power. Our government has received the most satisfactory offers of fraternity, union and alliance, which ought to draw more closely together, if possible, the indissoluble